EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

s, if payment be made in advance. all remittances are to be made, and all letters to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to ed, (FOST PAID,) to the General Agent.

receive subscriptions for the Liberator. EDRUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and RESORT PHILLIPS. Of In the columns of THE LIBERATOR, both sides of

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR

Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Manhind.

No Union with Slapeholders!

THE U. S. CONSTITUTION IS 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL.'

Yes! IT CANNOT BE DENIED—the slaveholding lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions ro SECURE THE PERPETUITY OF THEIR DOMINION OVER THEIR SLAVES. The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade; the second was THE STIPULATION TO SURRENDER FUGITIVE SLAVES-an engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, livered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal to the principles of popular representation, of a repre-sentation for SLAVES—for articles of merchandize, under the name of persons in fact, the oppressor representing the oppressed! . . . To call government thus constituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is to establish an artificial majority in the slave representation over that of the free people, in the American Congress; AND THEREBY TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPET-UATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.' - John Quincy Adams.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

VOL. XXIII. NO. 20.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1853.

WHOLE NUMBER 1165.

eday evening, Mrs. Stowe attended a soiall, given under the adspices of of Giasgow. The centre of the well filed, but not crowded, and eting was much more comon, the Chairman of the meeting, ith a greeting of the most enthusiastic Rev. Mr. Beecher, Rev. Dr. Rob-lowall, Mr. Livingston, Mr Da-Mr. William Gourlie, Mr. John &c. Amongst the representatives nen, Mr. Mateolm Macfarlan, Mr. g was asked by the Rev. Mr. Williams, returned by the Rev. Geo. Blyth.

DRUE SHITH moved the first resolutionthe working classes now represented by sing heartily welcome Mrs. Stowe, the tal-otheress of Uncle Tom's Cabin, with her ountry, and entertain the hope not only be useful in restoring but also in advancing the cause of humanity. He said—The accidents We are here as working men, to mpathy with the principles of uniall her compects, has given a tongue gs of the slave, and excited interest in of the bondman. (Cheers.) There he of novelty in the fact of working assert the claims of universal hu-mmunities of civil liberty, for the ge and land is bright with many a wealth and power. (Loud cheers.) Teminate—clergy corrupt and But how often, even under cirmass, has the soul of hope and good which to the clarion call of patriotism has risen like a phoenix from the ashes. th, scaring misrule from her ever the foremost in the too often nce of justice and right, not r action of sinew and bone, but con-me, thank and cheer on one who, by a given a tongue to the wounds of the agonies of his bereavement, and the name of his death. (Cheers.) Let the I shame of his death. (Cheers.) Let the bankful that the working classes are get-cated into the belief that there are agencies earth more powerful than brute force, battle of freedom can be fought with dereal weapons than swords and staves. theers.) Here, in this meeting, we bow the might of intellect, and thrill beneath has transfixed the sensibilities of the civilorld, and done more for the enfranchisement American slave than could have been of by the united efforts of all the navies and is in Europe. (Great cheering.) Spon-sand independent—uninfluenced by wealth rammelled by power—we have stepped uside occasion from the drudgery of daily toil, to legance to the minimum of the drudgery of daily toil.

restigation and learned research. There toolboy in our land, who has not glowed he has traced the geography of y country-its boundless prairies-For which the speech of England has no name;" mountains, pillowing their grey heads on the n of the third heavens; its rivers, grand rbless dash of foaming cataracts and es; and its cities, springing amid soli-the creations of an enchanter's wand. But just in proportion to the addelight we feel in contemplating s struggles, triumphs and grandeur, so our grief and shame at the foul scorn and casts upon them all by the perpetu-

asta upon the American name. Again

in have we thrilled over the story of of independence, and there is not a worthy the name, whose bosom has not

Americans are our brothers and our glory in their prosperity, and claim

Strange that where Nature lov'd to trace, if for gods, a dwelling place, d every charm and grace hath mix'd thin the Paradise she fix'd here man, enamor'd of distress, hould mar it into wilderness; grand the scene, so form'd for joy, curst the tyrants that destroy.

So curst the tyrants that destroy.

(Great cheering.)

It is vain for the apologists of slavery to extendate or deny the evils of the system. Facts obvious as the light, and reasonings strong as truth, have exposed the hollowness of all palliatives, and the management of the exposed. Neverastrosities essential to the system. Never-far removed as we are from the field of al observation, we are content to decide the site on the possibilities of the case. We do ask, Have the enormities charged upon slavery asly been committed! but we ask, Can such amilian be described. committee of but we ask, Can such marmines be done, and yet escape the vengeance of insulted humanity? We do not ask, Do men breed, sell, and brutally abuse slaves in America, unchecked or unforbidden by law and authority? We ask, Are such things possible?—and who date deny this? Then, we say, that, such being entence in a such that and defended the system, we denounce its entence, and desaibilities of the system, we denounce its ace, and demand its annihilation. We deny

at once robbing its victims of their manhood, and effeminating their tyrants and abettors. (Great cheering.)

We trust that, in hailing Mrs. Stowe amongst us this country, we are neither vain of our own freedom, nor yet wishful to interfere in the affairs of others. (Cheers.) I hope we are grateful, but of others. (Cheers.) I hope we are grateful, but not vain, for personal and social freedom. That freedom was won at too great a cost ever to become a thing of indifference to Scotsmen. If we were to cease to love freedom, the dust of our heroic sires would rebuke our shame. Blessed be God, the memories of Drumelog and Bannockburn are not dead, (great cheers,) nor the institutions our bleeding fathers left as their dying legacy not unprized amongst us. (Continued applause.) God seems unwilling to allow the flames of freedom to burn dimly in our unconquered and heroic father-land—for generation after generation, and age by age, He is disciplining us in the love and service of freedom. Even in our own day, many of us have been honored to bear emphatic testimony for freedom, in a manner, and to an extent, which has made the ears of a time-serving and skeptical world to tingle. So blessed and nurtured, I trust we shall never, as a nation, cease to watch with solicitude over the hallowed flame of freedom, both in our own and other lands. (Cheers.) Above all, shall the burning shame of American slavery—the act of those who are united to us by the ties of blood and of language—shall this in-iquity be suffered to endure, without awakening our indignation, and calling forth our reprobation? (Loud cheers.) If the American conscience be dead, shall ours slumber too! Patriotism, humanity and religion forbid it; and I trust that the impulse which Mrs. Stowe has been instrumental in awakening, will never cease to be cheered on by us until America has been purified from the blood of the slave, and her escutcheon burnished ment of the tawny son of Ethiopia has cast upon it. (Loud cheers.) To all who are engaged in this noble work, as Scotch working men, we give a hearty welcome and a cheer of intelligent sympathy. (Cheers.) It is just in proportion as we value our own privileges that we will feel an intervalue our own privileges that we will feel an intervalue our own privileges that we on this side their extension to all other lands. It is for at in their extension to all other lands. It is for their extension to all other lands. It is for at in their extension to all other lands. It is for at in their extension to all other lands. It is for the monter of the monster under foot. (Cheers.) bright from the foul indignities which her treat-ment of the tawny son of Ethiopia has cast upon no love of rash intermeddling that we on this side of the Atlantic feel so strongly and remonstrate so earnestly with Americans on the subject of shavery. It is not long since our own national glory was tarnished by the wrongs of the slave. We cannot afford to be vain or to boast in this matter (cheers); but we repel the charge of inter-meddling, and in the name of our common human-ity, which has been insulted and degraded in the person of the American slave, we demand his libmeddling, and in the name of our common human-ity, which has been insulted and degraded in the person of the American slave, we demand his lib-eration from foul and degrading servitude. (Loud cheers.) If we were inclined to boast and to re-tort, we have ample scope in this matter. We cheers.) If we were inclined to boast and to re-tort, we have ample scope in this matter. We cheers.) If we were inclined to boast and to re-tort, we have ample scope in this matter. We might ask, how does slavery consort with their Declaration of Independence, 'All men are born free and equal;' and how meaningless are these words in the mouths of Americans! We might ask how it comes that they should cling to slavery with so much tenacity, a system which is the with so much tenacity—a system which is the worst feature of ancient foundalism, and yet challenge for themselves superior civilization and high go-ahead tendencies! Out upon the braggarts, Out upon the braggarts, meless effrontery! If the and rebuke their shameless tion was not a new one in the world's history, and they not the last nation of civilized Christendom to let the enslaved go free, then might we sympathize with their position, and palliate their disgrace. But in the last age of the world's history, nay, almost within sight of the coming of Him who shall take vengeanes on every oppressor, and redress every wrong—when the fetters of every slave have been unlocked under every dynasty in Europe, however servile and corrupt—when for fifty years the slave trade has been declared piracy and they not the last nation of civilized Christen

and redress every wrong—when the fetters of every show have been unlocked under every dynasty in Europe, however servile and corrupt—when of fifty years the slave trade has been declared piracy and murder—when Clarkson and Wilberforce and Brougham have pleaded, and Cowper has sung, of Afric & wrongs; when considerations and appliances like these pass by unheeded, the time for delicacy in dealing with this cause has passed a way (great cheering); extenuation is obsolete, and the plea for sympathy an impertience. (Loud cheers.) It was well under such circumstances for Mrs. Stowe to weave the wrongs of the slave into a tale of domestic suffering and agony, and thus, by the witchery of her gemius, to find access in the weave evils to complain of, yet as a people we are free; these evils being of a local and social character, and neither the result of the Legislative enacter, and neither the result of the Legislative enacter, and neither the result of the Legislative enacter, and neither the result of the Legislative enacters, by the witchery of her gemius, to find access into a complain of, yet as a people we are free; these evils being of a local and social character, and neither the result of the Legislative enacter, of domestic sanctities the cruel outrage of oppression, and exhibit before the startled world to a startled world be an any superior of the startled world be an any superior of downward from the market of the man-stealer and the marderer. (Loud cheers.) Feelings of gratitude and admiration too big for worlds quiver round our hearts as we say all hail? to her who has pictured the worlds with the beach to have a startled world to have a startle world w

taffairs

That inen; they were blacksmiths—they were bakers—that and I can go back to the reign of Edward the Sixth, become and I suppose it went all the way up to Adam. and I suppose it went all the way up to Adam. So, though I highly respect all classes that act in be God, conformity with the duties of their order, I have a realization of the conformity with the duties of their order, I have a realization of the conformity with the duties of their order, I have a realization of the conformity with the duties of their order, I have a realization of the conformity with the duties of their order, I have a realization of the conformity with the duties of their order, I have a realization of the conformity with the duties of their order, I have a realization of the conformity with the duties of their order. peculiar regard for my own order. (Cheers.) Now, I have had another motive for wishing to meet you. It has been reported through the Southern States of America, and in the newspapers in the slave interest, that a working man from Scotland, Williams liam Thompson to name, I think, travelled all through the Southern States, and declared that the slaves were in infinitely better circumstances than the working classes in this country. (Laughter and hisses.) I want to know whether you know anything about this William Thompson. ter.) If he wants to be a slave, he can have a chance; he would bring money in these days. I bave heard of £500 being given for one slave—I don't know whether he would be worth that. (Laughter.) Those who think the state of slavery desirable condition should try it, and those who are in it, and think it undesirable, should be allowed to change with them, so that all classes will be suited. (Laughter and cheers.) Dr. Stowe then related anecdots illustrative of the oppressive workings of slavery in the Southern States, and proceed ed to give a sketch of the political condition of the States of America, in its bearing upon the slave system in the south. In answer to Mr. Blyth's question, he had to say that the evils described in Uncle Tom's Cabin were not antiquated evils. When it was said by any of the defenders of this When it was said by any of the defenders of this iniquitous system, that these evils belonged to a bygone generation, he could just say, to use an old Anglo Saxon word, that it was a lie. (Cheers.) There were two great evils in the United States, intemperance, and after a terrible struggle, we do think we have got the monster under foot. (Cheers.) He is not quite dead, but he is dying fast, (laughter and cheers;) and we hope that we shall soon have slavery where drunkenness is now, on the principle that it is wrong—that it is a sin and a shame. (Applause.) Though in this country you are free from the one, I am afraid, by something that I see, entirely free from this sin, who are qualified to give us a good lift. (Cheers.) And now, with one thought more, I will conclude. The slave of thought more, I will conclude. The slave of modern times must be always a slave—he has no chance to rise; but in a free country, every man is permitted to rise. Many of the great names who have attained the highest stations in society, have commenced their career as working men—have sprung from the ancient order of nobility. (Cheers.) The learned professor then cited instances in point, telling the audience how he himself had struggled to attain chycation, and sat self had struggled to attain education, and sat

orking men, we do not on that account consider reselves anything less of gentlemen than the gen-emen's society which invited us to be present this man before whom we bow must hold 'the patent for his honors immediately from almighty God.' But a truce to criticism; it is not my wish to touch. Presbyterians and Congregationalists, Quakers and Methodists, all launched in turn, and almost all

Fall so profound, like Lucifer's, the fall-

I answer, from the united unfaithfulness of American statesmen and American churchmen. In an evil hour, the guardians of the young Republic forgot their sacred trust; slaveholding began to be a profitable speculation; the power of Mammon proved stronger than the power of God. And while yet, in the morning of its existence as a nation, and with the dew of its youth still fresh upon it, that people who had inscribed on the forefront of their national Constitution, 'all men are born free and equal,' folded in their embrace a fouler system of servitude than Pagan Greece or Pagan Rome ever set up. Since that day, the course of American has been a downward course, The head and the heart of the nation have gradually become corrupted—the public conscience has been seared—a pro-slavery sentiment has polluted all classes of society. The whole head is sick and the whole heart is faint. By the Fugitive Slave Law, the manhood of the nation has been prostrated, and the American people constituted the watch-dogs of the planters. The latest and the highest official utterance of America is the amnouncement, by General Rives. manhood of the nation has been prostrated, and the American people constituted the watch-dogs of the planters. The latest and the highest official utterance of America is the announcement, by General Pierce, her newly elected President, that that atrocious enactment shall not, during his administration at least, remain a dead letter on the Cheers.) Mrs. Stowe has told the story of the story of the story of the had a right to recompense—was not as placed—he had a right to recompense—was not as live y man who received wages, and there is no as shows. 2nd, The master has unlimited power over ill he may be aptive the minds of all. As a monument to her ame, it will outlast the memories of brass or the save; a can infliet upon him any punishment had not placed—he had a right to recompense—was not a slave. 2nd, The master has unlimited power over the slave; he can infliet upon him any punishment had not placed—he had a right to recompense—was not a slave. 2nd, The master has unlimited power over the slave; he can infliet upon him any punishment had not produced deeds to comply with even its most revolting enactments, not grudgingly, but with a ready mind. Here we should hope America has reached the over the products deeds over the slave; he can infliet upon him any punishment had not produced the comply with the ready mind. Here we should hope America has reached the over the had a right to recompense—was not a slave. 2nd, The master has unlimited power over this lave; and there is no law to protect the mort slave; he can infliet upon him any punishment had not produced because these live in story; they teach high thoughts, noble daring, and meets that the rooten daring and there we should hope America has reached the comply with the rooten daring. An extended the comply with the products have the slave; he can infliet upon him any punishment had not all the comply with the root of her Anti-Rooten had not all the comply with the rooten had not all the comply in the comply in the pleases, and there is no law to protect the poor slave from such the slave; he can infliet upon him any punishment had not all the comply in the transport of hird produced the salve from such the master so law to protect the deep not have from such to make the comply in the transport of hird produced the salve from such the master. In the statuc-book, but that Brother Jonathan s ministration at least, remain a dead letter on the statute-book, but that Brother Jonathan shall be

the any man the right to the possession of a power which admits such possibilities. (Lond that Mrs. Stowe belonged to a family, almost every member of which had labored to abolish the articles in the committee of the control of the as follows:—

'That this meeting cordially sympathise in the efforts which have been made to break the yoke of the enslaved in America, and other countries, in which the urighteous system of human servitude, at once forbidden by the Word of God and the natural rights of man, is still maintained by the strong arm of the law.'

He said—Mr. Chairman, having mingled much with the working-classes, it was without any hesitation that I consented to become this night one of their representatives. No formal instructions have been given me by my constituents, but I believe that, in most of the sentiments which I may utter on this occasion, were the working men of Glasgow polled, 99 out of every 100 would fully coincide. Nothing gratified me more in the proceedings of this evening than the hearty and unpatronising way in which Dr. Stowe cast in his lot with us, and the pertinent manner in which he put the query with which the conquered Anglo-Saxon race were working men, we do not on that account consider ourselves anything less of gentlemen than the gentlemen's society which invited us to be present this evening. We consider the invidious distinction to inferior of the invited on the follow him to the grave.

Cloud cheers.)

Sir, while perfectly willing to be recognised as working men, we do not on that account consider ourselves anything less of gentlemen than the gentlemen's society which invited us to be present this evening. We consider the invidious distinction to inferior of the invited us to be present this evening. We consider the invidious distinction to inferior of the sent which is infidelity, we wish the world were full of it.

ourselves anything less of gentlemen than the gentlemen's society which invited us to be present this evening. We consider the invidious distinction to which they have given currency by their placards as akin to the projudice against color which exists on the other side the Atlantic, and as one of those essentially vulgar things at which our American friends must laugh—as of a piece with the snobbishness on which Horace Mann so sarcastically commented, in a recent lecture at New York, which inscribed upon an apartment in a London hotel, 'This is the room in which the Buchess of Cumberland slept in 1822.' Our creed is, 'Worth make the man, the want of it the fellow.' (Cheers.) We acknowledge no other than nature's nobility. The man before whom we bow must hold 'the patent for his honors immediately from almighty God.' But a truce to criticism; it is not my wish to touch a single proposition. for his honors immediately from almighty God. But a truce to criticism; it is not my wish to touch a single jarring note in this jubilant assembly, and I gladly turn from this trifle to the resolution which I have just read. You see that it wears a retrospective aspect; it tells a tale of other times; it points to the past, and asks us to sympathize with those who, in the past, have borne the burden and heat of the day in the moral warfare which Harriet Beecher Stowe has at length come to crown and glorify. The friends of the slave have labored long, through good and through bad report, in season and out of season, in behalf of the bondman. The tongue of calumny has not unnerved them, and the breath of popular applause has never diverted them from their sacred work. It is not necessary that I should say much of the efforts which have been made in the other countries alluded to in my resolution. America is the land to which Uncle been made in the other countries alluded to in my resolution. America is the land to which Unele Tom has turned all eyes, and I shall not attempt, by any feeble effort of mine, to divert, even for a moment, the look of horror and indignation with which you now gaze upon those stripes which so strangely and so symbolically mingle on the star spangled banner of the great Republic, but shall confine myself to a brief glance at the past position and present prospects of the anti-slavery cause in America. Those who know that the fathers of the United States know that the fathers of the Union had none of those antipathies to emancipation which now burn so fiercely in the breasts of their degenerate descendants. It was the earnest wish of Washington to see some plan adopted by which slavery might be abolished by law. With these views of the first President of America, her first Vice President fully coincided; John Adams, one of the negotiators of her independence, called consenting to slavery a sacrilegious breach of trust. In these generous sentiments of George Washington and John Adams, Thomas Jefferson and Patrick Henry shared. Nor were the voices of those chiefs of the State unechoed by the chiefs of the Church Presbyterians and Congregationalists, Quakers and Methodists, all launched in turn, and almost all with early laverage of the state unechoed by the chiefs of the Church Presbyterians and Congregationalists, Quakers and Methodists, all launched in turn, and almost all with early laverage of the state unechoed by the chiefs of the Church Presbyterians and Congregationalists, Quakers and Methodists, all launched in turn, and almost all with early laverage of the state of the stat Methodists, all launched in turn, and almost all with equal alacrity, the artillery of inspiration against the slave power. The sword of the Spirit was then faithfully wielded in behalf of humanity. There were no learned divines ready, as many of them now are, to prove slavery scriptural—willing to give God the credit of deeds that would shame the nether pit. The seminaries of learning were not then, as they now are, pervaded with proslavery sentiments. It was from a United States University that the prince of British abolitionists—Grenville Sharpe—received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. The best and the earliest American literature is saturated and radiant with anti-slavery sentiment. Do you ask, contrasting the past with the present, whence this fall—

Fall so profound, like Lucifer's, the fall. over that loss, we grieved at that dereliction ; ,but sons shall be found graven, as with an iron pen, and lead in the rock for ever, the name of the child, child of a New England Puritan, the daughter of

by the radical Abolitionists for the last twenty years. Nor has the deliberate perusal and re-perusal of it caused us to change that opinion, but has rather confirmed and strengthened us in it. But then, it may be said, we are on Mr. Phillips's side of the question, and it is to be expected that we should be enamored with his logic and eloquence. So be it. We are truly on his side of the main question, but we are so from conviction and a deep sense of duty. And we speak and act accordingly. But were it otherwise, it seems as if it would be a moral impossibility for us to join the accordingly. But were it otherwise, it seems as it it would be a moral impossibility for us to join the large class of professed Anti-Slavery men, who can see nothing in the address under notice but fulsome self-adulation and arrogant conceit. We know of no law or gospel denying a man the privilege or right of being honest with himself, or of speaking the plain truth respecting any cause, even though he be personally pledged to its support. And we submit that it would be much more honorable, to say the least, for those persons who port. And we submit that it would be much more honorable, to say the least, for those persons who berate Mr. P., either to disprove his facts, or accept his conclusions. The former they cannot, the latter they will not, do, (for what reasons, deponent saith not,) nor have they sufficient discretion to keep quiet, but keep crying out most lustily, What a puff-ball of self-conceit that Mr. Wendell Phillips is! Well, so it has ever been with Humanity's teachers and redeemers, and the Abolitionists must bide their time. But Mr. Phillips needs no defence from us, nor his speech our commendation. Both are inherently self-supporting, and will be justly dealt with by intelligent and honest minds, and by posterity. There we leave them.

them.

One word more. Since the delivery of this speech, a discussion has been going on in the Liberator between Mr. Phillips and Horace Mann. The request has been made that those papers publishing the speech, should also publish the discussion. With us, that is entirely out of the question. We simply state, that as yet Mr. Mann, though probably the best man in the State to manage his side of the case, falls quite below Mr. P. in his statement of facts, argument, and especially in his spirit. He has seemed at times to get quite out of temper, which, to say no more, is rather unin his spirit. He has seemed at times to get quite out of temper, which, to say no more, is rather unfortunate. But we must leave this subject, by expressing the hope that those who can get it, will read this discussion, and that those who cannot, will rest assured that the cause of Truth will not be injured by it. When or where it will end, we know not. We may undertake a synopsis of it, at its close.

W. S. H.

WENDELL PHILLIPS AND HORACE MANN. The discussion between these two gentlemen continues with great spirit and ability, and will make a valuable pamphlet, when finished. Our sympathies are with Mr. Phillips, and we think he has fully sustained his positions. He has written, too, with a dignity and courtesy that all must admire. Mr. sustained his positions. He has written, too, with a dignity and courtesy that all must admire. Mr. Mann denounces as inconsistency Mr. Phillips's asking for the enfranchisement of woman! Strango that a man of his sagacity sees no difference between principles and contingencies. To deny to a human being an invaluable right, inherent in itself and pertaining equally to all—the power of self-government and liberty of choice—is an act of usurpation and wrong, and strips woman of a political influence rightfully hers. This influence she might bring to bear against the wrongs of the Constitution, by refusing voluntarily to assume the responsibility of its acts. Now, her testimony is nothing in this way, for she is but an alien—as a criminal, as a lunatic, as an idiot to her country. Who knows whether she would become a part and parcel of this band of robbers or not, if she had the power! We ask our true position, that we may We ask our true position, that we may power? We ask our true position, that we may effectually rebuke our country's wrongs. If the right of suffrage is ours, let us have the power to sacrifice it, as the highest testimony we can bear against the oppressions of a tyrannical government. Who dures take the liberty of a sane, virtuous, intelligent human being, to prevent his doing wrong? Give to enfranchised man the right of choice—to vote or not to vote. The same liberty of choice be-longs to woman. Mr? Phillips asks for this, no

CHARACTERISTIC—VERY. The profoundly sapient editor of the Transcript, writes to his paper as follows about the Hale Dinner:

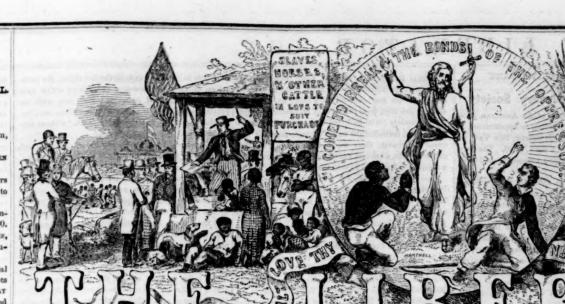
'Mr. Garrison proposed a vote upon the question 'Mr. Garrison proposed a vote upon the question whether an immediate abolition of slavery is expedient, but an emphatic "no" from all parts of the hall put a quietus upon it. John G. Palfrey presided at the table, and excellent speeches were made by Mr. Hale, Cassius M. Clay, Chas. Sumner, and others, strongly anti-slavery in their sentiment. We heard the question raised next day whether blacks were excluded from the table, but it was not satisfactorily an excellent. table, but it was not satisfactorily answered.

Mr. Garrison remarked that it was seldom that anti-slavery men were in the majority, but there (at the Dinner) they had it all their own way. And to test the fact, he proposed to take a vote. All who were opposed to Slavery would say Yes; all in favor of Slavery, No. When the question was put, a tremendous affirmative nearly raised the roof from the building. Some fifteen or twenty responded No, evidently under a misapprehension of the question, for there were numerous cries of 'put the question again,' &c. So much for the 'quietus' of the Transcript. As to the admission of colored persons, there were some eight or ten, in the vicinity where we sat, as well-drassed, well-behaved, and, we doubt not, as intelligent as even the editor of the Transcript himself. We know that many colored persons were deterred from being present by the statements of these very veracious Whig editors, who have made it their business to misrepresent in every possible way every thing connected with the occasion. It is said that 'evil communications corrupt good manners.' If this be so, alas for the Transcript editor!—Greylock Sentinel. Mr. Garrison remarked that it was seldom that

The following resolution, says the Con-onwealth, was written by Benjamin F. Hallett, Mr. ierce's Attorney General for Massachusetts:—

Resolved, That we are opposed to slavery, in every form and color—and in favor of freedom and FREE SOIL, wherever man lives throughout God's heritage.

Massachusetts has a mile of railway for each seven square miles of its geographical surface; a ratio greater than that of any other State of the



THE LIBERATOR

AY 13.

niladelphia,

WOMAN.

DEERT F. WALL

IR CHANCE!

ING HOUSE, TREET.

PHLETS, W BILLS, pting, will be done

F. ROBERTS.

Persons. All per-class of people are clingly. In 16

OUSE.

the public gen

GOODS, HATS

Price 87d cents.
the of Danket Wess
Sunday, Oct. 31
This Discourse ha
116 pages. Price

BOOL

No. 25 Cornhill

gia Prison. AINE, who suffere

25 Cornhill.

CITUTION,

ET.

TERR

ANTI-SLAVERY OFFICE, 21 CORNHILL

THEMS Two dollars and fifty cents per annum. Fire copies will be sent to one address for TEN

dyertisements making less than one square inve times for 75 cents—one square for \$1 00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, nia and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are au-The following gentlemen constitute the Financial e, but are not responsible for any of the debts the paper, viz :- FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS GRAT

cion are impartially allowed a hearing

SELECTIONS.

from the Glasgow Constitutional of April 20, WES STOWE - SOIREE OF THE WORKING

City Hall, given under the auspices of han that of the previous evening, the king and close atmosphere of which left, no doubt, some hundreds of headaches T. Brown, &c. Lady Anderson leputation of the ladies.

partaking of an excellent tea,
HARMAN (Mr. Paton) introduced Mrs. few brief remarks, and expressed his elings of pride at Mrs. Stowe and her-ing him the honor of becoming his

onfine our report purposely to the speeches of

for the treatment of nen and two les s; one comfort S. ROGERS HOYT, M. D. AMERICANS, AND 1812 II. t have freedom, not only for its own t more for the blessings which follow in Hence it is that we mourn over the de-and enslaved condition of the American lation. We mourn the blot which

luction by Wendell Theodore Parker, isbury; tributes by agton; with facts ords, fire-side con-written testimonics C. Winthrep, Hen, Pennington, John

UNION. nain, near FER

FROM UNION STINGS Also, and Ready-Made

OLLEGE cion. on will commend

From the Voice of the Fugitive. GOOD NEWS FROM SLAVERY.

Twenty-nine refugees have just arrived in Can-ada, on board of the express train of the 'Under-ground Railroad,' from Kentucky. In this selfground Ratirond, from Rentucky. In this schi-emancipated company, there were three small chil-dren, five young women, (which is equal to ten men,) and eleven able-bodied young men. They were not all from one person, but banded them-selves together with a determination to come to serves together with a determination to come to Canada, or die in the attempt. They were armed with guns, pistols, knives, and clubs, with which to defend their liberty. We were informed of their coming by our anti-slavery telegraph, just fifteen hours before their arrival, so that we knew within ten minutes of the time that they would arrive. hours before their arrival, so that we know the minutes of the time that they would arrive. ould be in vain for us to attempt to describ would be in vain for us to attempt to describe here what our feelings were upon this subject, after spending twenty-four sleepless hours with deep solicitude and fearful apprehensions. We can only say that Alexander, the Great, after he conquered the whole world, never felt happier than we did, after we saw the last boat-load of these brethren after we saw the last boat-load shoved out from shore, and heard them with one united voice break forth in singing the following

AIR- 'O, Susannah!'

I'm on my way to Canada, That cold and dreary land; The dire effects of slavery I can no longer stand. My soul is vexed within me so,
To think that I'm a slave,
I've now resolved to strike the blow,
For freedom or the grave.

O! righteous Father, Wilt thou not pity me, And aid me on to Canada, Where colored men are free I heard the Queen of England say,

Our native land of slavery,
And come across the Lake,
That she was standing on the shore,
With arms extended wide, To give us all a peaceful home Beyond the rolling tide.

Farewell, old master ! That's enough for me—
. I'm going straight to Canada,
Where colored men are free

I've served my master all my days, Vithout a dime's reward And I am forced to run away,
To fice the lash abhorred;
The hounds are baying on my track—
The master's just behind, Resolved that he will bring us back, O old master ! Don't come after me ; I'm going up to Canada, Where colored men are free.

It was just about the dawn of day, and about nid was just about the dawn of day, and about mid way of the Detroit river, when one of the most delightful scenes burst upon our vision that ever our eyes beheld—about forty sail vessels wore just below us, floating on the bosom of this delightful river, with all their canvass spread to the breeze and twenty-nine human beings just emerging from American slavery into British liberty, together with the heavenly music of liberty, sung by them in the true spirit of it, which made the whole elements around echo from shore to shore. But enough of this. When they stepped upon the Ca-nadian shore, they all discharged their guns and pistols, and rejoiced in their new birth-land with

pistols, and rejoiced in their new birth-land with joy unspeakable and full of liberty.

It will be seen in another column, by reading the proceedings of our meeting in Windsor last Tuesday, that it was truly a day of jubilee, celebrated by the colored people of Windsor and Detroit, with their friends.

The church door was thrown wide open all day where several of the newly-arrived fugitives had the unspeakable joy of finding some of their near-est and dearest relatives, who had fled from slavery to Canada years before them. This day will long be remembered by the friends of humanity.

WHAT NORTHERN DOUGHFACEISM CAN DO.

The Lowell American, in allusion to the advertisement we published recently from the Boston Courier, headed 'A rare chance for Capitalists,' pertinently

However harsh such an advertisement may grate on the ears of most readers, doubtless those of the Courier consider it prime reading, and relish it much better than the editorials from that paper. It has an air of freshness and novelty quite un-common to a northern journal, and the Courier should have a vote of thanks passed to it at once for being the first to introduce this kind of news-paper literature at the North. Mrs. Stowe's 'Key' is to prove a failure, because it is a tion tract,' but there is no 'violent abolition tract' to the above. It is a genuine document, published for pay, bidding for purchasers of a public house, with fixtures, liquors and serrants—the whole with fixtures, liquors and scrants—the whole paraphernalia of such an establishment—among the solid man of Baston stablishment—among solid men of Boston.' It has the impress of a real, genuine fact. There is no 'exaggeration 'fiction' in that document. hotel keepers of Boston will bear in mind the held out to them by Mr. Wiltberger, through the columns of the Courier. If we mis take not, rumors of 'strikes' among the hotel waiters of that city, New York and Philadelphia have lately reached our ears. But the purchaser of the 'Pulaski House' need be under no apprehension of such occurrences among his servants. He took them out of his pocket, and if they don't suit him, he can put them back again, by transfer-ring their sable skins in the regular 'yellow hoys.' no-there need be no such events. Print negroes never strike, no more than a . The only 'strikes' about the 'Pulaski the landlord striking the 'd—d darkey because he don't happen to tread up in just th fashion he thinks he should. wouldn't be considered too meddlesome, we

would like to ask the Courier how much it gets an insertion for that advertisement; whether or not advocacy of southern dirt, and bondage southern dictation, had anything to do wit insertion; and what its opinion is in regard to Mr.
Wiltberger' finding a customer among the Bostonians; and the exact size of that mustard seed whose shell would be large enough to contain the souls of the newspaper publishers, who, in face of the enlightened opinion of the merchant princes of Boston, have published the advertisement of a trafficker in human flesh.

THE SLAVE TRADE IN CUBA. Col. Fuller, of the New York Mirror, thus exposes some of the secrets of the Cuban slave trade:

. It is a well known fact that nearly all the mer chants and shopkeepers of Havana are native Spaniards; and, as I have before stated, they are ot only contented, but fanatically devoted to the Spanish Government. A large portion of this class came to Cuba as adventurers, and began life as clerks on small salaries. After accumulating five hundred dollars, they would purchase a share in a joint-stock slave-trading company; and, in the course of a year or two, received a profit, in the shape of a dividend, amounting to ten thousand dollars ; which sum, re-invested in the same business, soon made them millionaires. These nabobs then generally returned to Spain to spend their illgotten fortunes, leaving a crop of clerks to follow in the footsteps of their inhuman predecessors. It is, perhaps, not generally known, that some of our New York 'merchant princes,' whose sudden wealth has been attributed to the sugar business. have derived their largest revenues from cap-ital slyly invested in the slave trade. Persons who are curious in such matters, may learn fur-ther particulars by making inquiry in Havana.'

Correction.-Our friend Samuel May, Jr., is CORRECTION.—Our friend Samuel May, Jr., 18 mis-taken in stating, as he does in the last Libbrators, that the American Bible Society sent out Rev. Drs. Spring and Parker, of this city, as associates of Rev. Samuel Ireneus Prime, to represent that Society at the Anniver-sary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, soon to-be held in London. Mr. May was probably led into this be need in London. Art. any was probably led into this error by a hasty reading of a communication in the Standard of April 28. The two gentlemen named would, as our correspondent intimated, be fit associates of the Observer man in such a mission, but the Bible Society has not yet ventured to test the patience of the British public by administering so strong a pro-slavery dose.—Anti-Slavery Standard.

THE LIBERATOR. No Union with Slaveholbers,

BOSTON, MAY 20, 1853.

NEW ENGLAND

ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION. The Annual Meeting of this Convention will be held WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, who said-It is a comto all manly opponents of the cause of emancipation, a free platform will be offered on that occasion, as it has ever been—for liberty never yet had cause to dread the and the first seven verses of the 6th chapter. of three days, as heretofore; but it is intended to make was offered by Joseph A. Dugdale, a minister of the the opening session not merely preliminary, but as Society of Friends, from Chester Co., Pa. spirited in the way of discussion as practicable. A Addresses were then made by WM. L. GARRISON, ED-

PHEN S. and ABBY K. FOSTER, LUCY STONE, CHARGES who was called out in the same way, and responded in a C. Bubleigh, Henry C. Wright, C. L. Remond, and happy manner.

setts A. S. Society,
FRANCIS JACKSON, President. R. F. WALLCUT, Secretary.

THE N. E. CONVENTION.

Next week is the great anniversary week, in this The Society met, for business and conference, at the York, but sufficiently large to make her yearly gatherings both numerous and attractive. Among these, the New England Anti-Slavery Convention takes the prominent place, in point of importance and interand THURSDAY, (day and evening,) commencing at ness be nominated by the Chair. 10 o'clock, A. M. By referring to the official Call, it The following persons, being nominated, were unan will be seen that the Convention is to be in session but two days, instead of three, as heretofore; and, therefore, a full attendance as practicable, at the opening upon mere business details, and as it is intended to enter promptly into the discussion of the great question of rison was added to the Business Committee. the times. In recording its proceedings, we hope to be cle the fact that the numbers in attendance exceeded those of any one of the long series held in Boston. present irresistible attractions.

AT NEW YORK.

Probably no anniversary of the American Anti-Slavery Society has ever been held under circumstances more strongly calculated to excite general curiosity and Finance /interest, than that which took place last week in the city of New York. Driven from that city, three years and Lauren Wetmore.

phantly, 'with none to molest,' and it was not in the shall most disturb and agitate it-for agitation is what they had been let locse. The 'Union Safety Committee,' Captain Rynders and his Empire Club, and all of that stripe, were non est inventus. The Chinese Assem- are two ways, in particular, by which, as an associated inadequate to accommodate the numbers in attendance, composed of the choicest moral materials. The speeches on the occasion were bold, impressive and elequent, and eligible analysis of the second for the saving word of anti-slavery truth, enabling them so to do by furnishing the very small elicited much applause. These we are reluctantly com- means they require to keep soul and body together. pel'el to defer till rest week, being able to find room for ings. These will be read with interest.

the following intelligence :-'HENRY WARD BEECHER preached a great sermon yesterday-all about reforms and reformers-suggest-At the close, he spoke of his attendance at our annivergary, and of his speaking there, not as ologetically, but manfully. He spoke of you by name as "a man, who, for twenty years, in the midst of obloquy and reproach, and at the sacrifice of worldly ambition, had stood, and stood like a pyramid, for a great moral principle." He then asked, "How many of you have done that?" read his Annual Report. He stated the whole receipts PHILLIPS he called the "golden-mouthed"-the "most of the Society, for the year past, to be \$8,863 86, and "Ye know not what spirit ye are of." (Luke 19:55, the treasury of \$1,641 20. and context.) "These men," said he, (Garrison and Nore. It will be understood that this is the account I fear, are like James and John, ready to call down fire any of the State or local societies. from heaven to consume them." He criticised both the reformers and the Clrurch as wanting the full power of the love principle. This was their great deficiency. Rev. S. S. Griswold of New London county, Connecti The sects were mere 4 Christian bull-dogs, snarling and growling at each other," &c., and "reformers often bitter in spirit and unreasonable in their demands." Some things I could not quite assent to, but of their duty, in receiving pecuniary aid in behalf of the discourse, as a whole, was good and great, showing the Society. a masterly comprehension of human nature in all its phases, and great power of logic and illustration.'

DEATH OF JESSE HUTCHINSON.

Telegraphic intelligence is received of the death of Water Cure establishment near Chicanas, on Sunday cause, has been since his return from California,) on Sunday to it. last. The anti-slavery cause is deeply indebted to him for many of its most popular songs, as well as other philanthropic and reformatory enterprises. Doubtless and what had been the course of the American Anti-

In reply to the inquiry of Hon. Horace Mann, cially for the abolitionists of New York and its vicinity whether he can be permitted to state his views, in our and a common and increased acquaintance, he doubte columns, upon the U. S. Constitution, in relation to not, would lead to results highly important to the well-Slavery, we answer res-to the fullest extent.

NINETEETH ANNIVERSARY American Anti-Slavery Society.

The Nineteenth Anniversary of the American Anti-Slavery Society was held, according to appointment, in the Chinese Assembly Room, Broadway, New York, on Wednesday, May 11th, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The room was densely crowded by a highly respectable and intelligent audience.

The meeting was called to order by the President. in Boston, in the Melodeon, on WEDNESDAY and allegation, on the part of the enemies of emancipation, THURSDAY, May 25th and 26th, commencing at 10 that the abolitionists, by their efforts, have only made o'clock, A. M. Of all the anti-slavery gatherings in the condition of the slave population worse than it was o clock, A. M. Of all the anti-statery gatherings in the condition of the slave population worse than it was before they commenced. It is said that we have put back the cause of emancipation a long distance, by bers together as this conventional body. The widest and most cordial invitation to be present, and partici- course. The allegation is an ancient one, and is worth pate in its proceedings, is given to anti-slavery men just as much now as it was when it was uttered in old-and women, in whatever position they may stand; and en times. How much it was worth then, you shall

It has been deemed advisable to occupy but two instead

prompt attendance, therefore, is requested, that every MEND QUINCY, LUCY STONE, and WENDELL PHILLIPS, hour may be profitably employed in the slave's behalf.

Among the speakers present may be confidently ex-

Pected Ws. LLOYD GARRISON, WENDELL PHILLIPS, ED-MUND QUINCY, Rev. ANDREW T. Foss, Rev. J. T. SAR-of the hall, made a brief but earnest and felicitous GENT, Rev. E. A. STOCKMAN, PARKER PILLSBURY, STE- speech; and was followed by FREDERICK DOUGLASS,

It was then announced that the business meetings of By order of the Board of Managers of the Massachu- the Society would be held in the commodious ante-room adjoining the hall, to which all who were friendly to the anti-slavery cause were cordially invited. Adjourned to meet at 3 o'clock, P. M.

BUSINESS MEETINGS.

city, for various religious and philanthropic associa- ante-room in the Chinese Buildings, on Wednesday tions. Boston is diminutive in comparison with New afternoon, May 11, at 3 o'clock, at which time the York, but sufficiently large to make her yearly gather- chair was taken by the President, WM. LLOYD GARRISON.

This will be held in the Melodeon on Wednesday and seconded, it was voted that a Committee of Busi-

leigh, Oliver Johnson, Lucy Stone, Francis Jackson, on, is very desirable, as no time will be wasted Abby Kelley Fester, Anne W. Weston, Sydney H. Gay. On motion of E. Quincy, and seconded, Wm. L. Gar-

On motion, the following persons were not able to show that they were full of life, and to chroni- by the Chair a Committee to report officers for the ensuing year, and they were elected as such Com Edmund Quincy, of Dedham, Mass. ; Abby K. Foster. Free speech, a free platform, and a godlike cause, should of Worcester, Mass. ; Joseph A. Dugdale, of Kennett Square, Penn.; William H. Topp and Lydia Mott, of Albany, N. Y.; James B. Whitcomb, of Conn. : Harri-ANNIVERSARY OF THE PARENT SOCIETY et Purvis, of Penn.; Alfred G. Campbell, of N. J.; Joseph Post, of Long Island, N. Y.; Giles B. Stebbins, of Rochester, N. Y.; Isaac Trescott, of Ohio.

The following persons were chosen a Committee Rowland Johnson, E. D. Hudson, Susan B. Anthony,

EDMUND QUINCY then remarked, that we had ass

ago, by mobocratic violence,—which was connived at by the officials then in authority,—it was not until this season that a suitable building could be obtained, either ent aspects and needs of the anti-slavery cause, and to from fear of its destruction or hostility to our cause, in devise ways and means of extending and forwarding it which to hold the annual meeting of the Society. Of We do not expect, by this anti-clavery gathering, to course, it was extremely uncertain what would be the convert the city of New York, or to save Wall street or the result of it, and hence the anxiety of many on that over our whole land, and, in view of its moral condition, Well, the meeting has been held-peacefully, trium- and its pro-slavery guilt, we come to inquire how w power of all the fiends of darkness to 'make afraid,' if is most needed to purify the moral atmosphere. Agitably Room was densely packed in every part, and wholly body, we can do this work, and advance the cause: 1st. nothing more than the proceedings of the business meet- VERY STANDARD, and giving it a greatly increased circulation and influence. Mr. Quincy ably urged the par-A New York correspondent, in a private letter, gives amount duty of sustaining the Standard. He showed it to be a journal strictly devoted to the anti-slavery cause, without the admixture of any other subject-pre senting, each week, that week's history of the anti-slaed, avowedly, by the scenes of anniversary week. It is ifying information,—already, indeed, generally known a great pity that you did not stop to hear him. I wish it were possible for me to give you a sketch, but I might as well attempt to report thunder and lightning. son, late runter of the Pennsylvanian the editorship of the Standard. The prospects of increased ability, vigor and variety in the columns of the paper should lead all its friends to make a corresponding effort to enlarge the circle of its readers and supporters.

FRANCIS JACKSON, the Treasurer, here presented and quent of the sons of New England." His text was, the total expenditure \$7,222 66, leaving a balance in

PHILLIPS and others,) " are the Samaritans; while you,
I fear, are like James and John, ready to call down fee

Voted, That the report be accepted. The President read letters from Hon, William Jav.

eut, Rev. S. J. May of Syracuse, N. Y., and Hon. S. P. Chase. They were listened to with deep interest.

JOHN S. ORR. of New York, announced himself as the son of a West India planter, and as having been once himself an owner of slaves. He spoke in an animated style of the vast necessity and importance of the Jesse Herchixson, of the 'Hutchinson Family,' at a anti-slavery movement, addressing himself particularly Water Cure establishment near Cincinnati, (where he to young men, urging them to take hold and help the cause, and declaring his own purpose to devote himself

the particulars of his illness and death will be given to Slavery Society, and its organ the Standard; both having steadily pursued the path of pure and distinct We have also to announce the death, in Cambridge- anti-slavery. And yet how little credit do they receive port, of an early, faithful, and venerable friend of the for it in certain quarters, where intolerance and spite slave, Dea. STILLMAN LATHROP, figed 73. He was for combine, in the hope of destroying this movement many years a Vice President of the Massachusetts Anti- The Standard is held by such responsible for what are deemed the heresies, on other subjects, of the Liberator, and the Liberator's editor and correspondents!

To Cornespondents. The inquiry of 'R. S.' re- Samuel May, Jr., of Massachusetts, spoke of a cirspecting our presence and speech at the 'Hale Festival,' cular letter about to be issued by the Executive Comghall be answered next week. 'J. G.' on Horace Mann, mittee of this Society, in behalf of the Standard; and is on file for insertion. If we can find room, we will asked that every friend of the anti-slavery cause, to publish the excellent address of H. R. Porry, of Locke, whom this letter should come, would make it a personal N. Y., which he has forwarded to us; but, at present, duty to procure one or more additional subscribers. He tioned that the Anti-Slavery Office, in this eity, (at No. 142 Nassau street,) had been recently en-We refer the working-men of America to the larged, and rendered convenient and attractive as a enthusiastic reception given Mrs. Srows, by the work- place of meeting and resort for friends resident in the ing-men of Glasgow, in Scotland, as detailed in the city, or who might be visiting it, and he expressed the proceedings of the meeting which occupy so large a carnest hope of the Committee that such use would be made of the office, far more extensively than had ever yet been done. Let it become a common centre, espebeing and advancement of the cause.

THOMAS B. NICHOLS, of New York, expressed his been true to its one grand, distinctive object, the extirpleasure at the information now given to the meeting by pation of slavery—discussing and taking action upon Mr. May. He had suffered not a little, since his residence in this city, from the want of anti-slavery sympa- pro-slavery spirit, acts and institutions of the land, imthy and society ; and he hoped that now the American partially and without respect of persons, 'without con-Society had furnished the means of more easy and frequent intercourse, there would be a coming together of the friends, a mutual knowledge and friendship, and that 'where the spirit of the Lord is, there is liberty;' vigorous cooperation to help the cause along.

aportance that the anti-slavery people of New York, Jesus of Nazareth gives any countenance to oppreshowever few, should become better acquainted with one another, that they might soon form a Society for the

York, and not in New York only, as the measures and 6. Resolved, That in proof that its reliance for such suggestions we have now heard. He had long seen and cess is solely in God, and in the omnipotence of

He urged all the friends to stand firm to their ground, pecuniarily, religiously and politically. to contend valiantly, and to go forward as the enemy EDNUND QUINCY moved an amendment to the 5th ar-

ticle of the Constitution, (notice of which proposed isfaction that our beloved condjutor, J. Miller McKim, amendment had been previously given to the Executive of Philadelphia, is now on a visit to Great Britain; and Committee,) striking out the provision for the election though he has not gone as an official agent of this or of a Board of Managers, such a Board being superflu- any other Society, he will, without doubt, be in constant ous and useless.

C. C. Burgerich of Connecticut, and unanimously adopt-ed by the Society. The article, as amended, reads as our gratification that our transatlantic friends should

Mr. Oursey gave notice of two other amendments. viz: to Articles VI. and VII.

table, with the understanding that they will be called

Dr. O. H. WELLINGTON, of New York, introduced the

Resolved. That we recommend to the friends who sympathize with us in this city, to unite and form a New York Anti-Slavery Association for the city and vi-cinity.

A discussion of the stage of the Samuel M. Davis, Oliver Johnson, the President, and Samuel May, Jr., participated, which resulted as follows:

Mr. PHILIP MOORE, residing in the vicinity of New M., I was an opponent of this cause ; when I first saw the earliest day possible. von. Mr. President, and heard you, I thought that you were a dangerous man, and I felt like offering resistance to you—and violent resistance. But, on further hearing the words which emanated from your speakers, men and women, and your own reflections published, of the Cause and its progress, covering the upon them. I became convinced that this cause was God's ruth, and that it would certainly prevail. I was not tinued. an easy or compliant convert, but the power of truth has brought me to this point.

THE PRESIDENT. You will make all the better abo-Adjourned to Thursday morning, 10 o'clock.

THURSDAY.

Met according to adjournment, the President in the chair. The proposed amendments to the Constitution

The amendment to Article VI., empowering the Ex- the Vice Presidents. cutive Committee to appoint a Board of Assistant Managers in New York City, was explained, and unanimously adopted by the Society. The Article, as amended,

ART. VI. The Executive Committee shall have power power to advance the objects of the Society. They may, if they shall see fit, appoint a Board of Assistant Managers, compose of not less than three nor more than seven Packett, Indiana; Joseph Merritt, Thomas Chandler, en persons residing in New York City or its vicinity, whose duty it shall be to render such assistance to the Committee, in conducting the affairs of the Society, as Caleb Green, Minesota; Georgiana B. Kirby, California. the exigences of the cause may require. To this Board they may from time to time confide such of their own they may from time to tune contact such of their own powers as they may deem necessary to the efficient con-duct of the Society's business. The Board shall keep a record of its proceedings, and furnish a copy of the same for the information of the Committee as often as may be required.

The amendment of Article VIII., striking out the provision which required the annual or a special meeting to be held in New York during Anniversary week, was also adopted. The Article now reads as follows :-

ART. VII. The Annual Meeting of the Society shall be held each year at such time and place as the Executive Committee may direct, when the accounts of the Treasurer shall be presented, the annual report read, appropriate addresses delivered, the Officers chosen, and such other business transacted as shall be deemed expedient. It is decayly to be recretted that Mr. G'a remarks were no

The President then presented, from the Business Com-

on its broad platform, and no other form of excommuni- these political and sectarian organizations. throw of the slave system.

many proselytes to his peculiar faith as possible.

the Sabbath, or any other subject.

support; or whether the clerical profession or an organized church ought to be countenanced; but it has assumption of ours—no act of ours; it is the truth its

vigorous cooperation to help the cause along.

OLIVER JOHNSON pursued this subject, urging the ble; that nothing in the teachings and example of promotion of the cause in this city.

LAUREN WITHORE, of New York, urged the same point. He had known nothing, for years, which seem-ed to him so likely to help forward the cause in New-

amented how much the cause in this city suffered, by truth, this Society refers not to its multiplicity of pious the isolation of its friends; and he was persuaded that a great impulse wild be given to it, if the friends could only be brought together, and become mutually acwickedness in high places '-of afflictions, necessities JOSEPH A. DUGDALE said he thanked God that once more the standard of anti-slavery truth had been lifted city and perils among false brethren—against a thorup in the streets of this Babylon of America. We had oughly corrupt and overwhelming public sentiment—had, this morning, a glorious and effective meeting, and in behalf of millions who are peeled, meted out, public, open to all comers, and thronged from first to last. Let the future bring what it might of discouragement and hostility, this fact could not be blotted out. crown of thorns and the cross of martyrdom, socially,

WENDELL PHILLIPS presented the following resolution

and moved its adoption:

Resolved, That this Society learns with great sat intercourse with Abolitionists abroad : and it is there-The motion to amend the 5th article was seconded by fore, not improper that we should give expression to our become acquainted with one so thoroughly conversant with the character and progress of the Anti-Slavery Ar. V. The officers of this Society shall be a President, Vice Presidents, a Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretaries, a Treasurer, and an Executive and devoted advocate, and who is so entirely fitted to be Connected of not less than five nor more than twelve members.

The resolution was seconded by Samuel May, Jr., and adopted unanimously.

The six resolutions first reported were laid on the

Voted, To lay these proposed amendments on the table, in order to allow of the transaction of business OLIVER JOHNSON brought forward the subject of holding a meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society in Philadelphia, on or about the 4th of December next, in celebration of the second decade, or twentieth year,

> since its formation. A discussion on this subject arose, in which Edward

Voted, That the question of the Second Decenni-York, seconded. He said he was brought up in the lap Celebration of the formation of this Society, by a meetof slavery, and had suffered much from the influence of ing in Philadelphia, be referred to the Executive Com his education in Georgia; and he had of late deeply mittee, with instructions to take it into immediate con felt the need of more sympathy, and of opportunities sideration, confer with the Philadelphia friends, and of intercourse with anti-slavery minds. Once, said Mr. issue a call for the meeting—if decided to hold it—at On motion of EDMUND QUINCY, seconded by E. M.

> time since the Society's Annual Reports were discon-This proposal met with much favor from all present.

> and the task was undertaken by the President, Mr. The Committee on the Nomination of Officers of the

Society for the ensuing year, by their Chairman Edmund Quincy, reported a list of Officers.

The Report was amended by making Edmund Quincy a Corresponding Secretary of the Society, in connection with Mr. Gay; also by placing the name of Georgiana

Bruce Kirby, of Santa Cruz, California, on the list of

The Report, as amended, was then accepted, nem con., and the persons therein named are accordingly elected the Society's Officers for the year ensuing-viz President-WM. LLOYD GARRISON, of Massachusetts

Vice Presidents-Peter Libbey, Maine ; Benjamin APT. VI. The Executive Committee shall have power to enact their own by-laws, fill any vacancy in their body, and in the offices of Secretary and Treasurer, employ agents, determine what compensation shall be paid to agents, and to the Corresponding Secretaries, direct Wm. I. Bowditch, Massachusetts; Asa Fairbanks, Rhode comings, Luther Melendy, New Hampshire; Patten Davis, Vermont; Francis Jackson, Edmund Quincy, nd call Island; Jas. B. Whitcomb, Connecticut; Samuel J. special meetings of the Society, make an May, Thomas McClintock, Isaac Post, Pliny Sexton, nanual written report of their doings, the expenditure, snd funds of the Society, and shall hold stated meetings, and adopt the most energetic measures in their power to advance the objects of the Society. They may, if they shall see fit, amoint a Beard of Assistant May.

> Corresponding Secretaries - Edmund Quincy and Sydney H. Gay.

Recording Secretary-Wendell Phillips.

Treasurer-Francis Jackson.

Executive Committee - William Lloyd Garrison Francis Jackson, Edmund Quincy, Maria Weston Chapman, Wendell Phillips, Anne Warren Weston, Sydney Howard Gay, Eliza Lee Follen, James Russell Lowell, Charles F. Hovey, Samuel May, Jr., Wm. I. Bowditch

The six resolutions first reported by the Business Com-

mittee were then taken from the table. EDMUND QUINCY ing, for about half an hour, in their support. It is deeply to be regretted that Mr. G's remarks were not fully and exactly reported; for it would be difficult to find, and not easy to make, a better and clearer state-1. Resolved, That as the sole condition required by ment of the ground occupied by the American Antithe American Anti-Slavery Society, to constitute mem- Slavery Society, or a more complete vindication of the bership therein, is a subscription to the principle that freedom and liberality of the Society's platform against immediate emancipation is the right of the slave and the false insinuations and attacks of its enemies. He the duty of the master,' and that the colored popula- maintained, in a very impressive and eloquent manner, tion of the land should be admitted to equal rights and the catholicity of the Society's platform and condition privileges with the white-leaving each member free to of membership, and its entire freedom from every exdecide, according to his own conscience and understand- traneous and improper subject. Upon this platform ing, where that principle leads, and what it requires at every man can come, be he of what party or sect he his hands, in strict fidelity to the cause of those who are held in the galling chains of slavery,—no other discillator for its overthrow; he can come and be a member pline being exercised than that of untrammelled speech of the Society, though he should still hold his place in cation being adopted than that of obtaining and em- nothing in our platform or terms of membership to prohodying the expression of an opinion, on the part of a vent him. But, upon this platform, he must expect to majority of the Society, as to what is a compromise of find, and must not shrink from meeting, the most full the principle aforesaid; it follows that the widest cooperation is rendered feasible by this Society, without cian or a religionist. He will find his connections, in regard to sectarian differences or party considerations, these respects, in reference to the subject of Slavery, on the part of all those who sincerely desire the over- most rigidly probed. And if he finds that his position in either of these respects, or in any other, is a false 2. Resolved, That as no individual, by becoming a one-a pro-slavery one-and inconsistent with an honest member of this Society, is responsible for the sentiments hostility to Slavery in every form, then, if an honest of any other member, on subjects extraneous to that of man, he will leave it, and clear himself of all comslavery, neither does he thereby abridge his right, on plicity with it. But, if we fail to convince him, this his individual responsibility as a man, to promulgate day, this week, this year, of what we deem his inconsiswhatever views he deems just and true, and to make as tency and pro-slavery position-if we do not lead him to see his position in that light-are we to exclude him 3. Resolved, therefore, that it is the clearest evidence from our Society—excommunicate him from Antiof a malicious or pro-slavery spirit, as well as the cli- Slavery sympathy and companionship, and decide max of absurdity, to hold this Society responsible for judicially, that his Anti-Slavery is all hollow? We say, the peculiar doctrines or notions entertained or advo- No! If he candidly comes upon our platform, joins is cated by those who are united with it for the abolition the discussion here, and stands the fire of free speech i of slavery, whether those doctrines relate to the Bible, a good temper, feeling bound to defend his position, indeed, and yet willing to bear the exposure of its weak-4. Resolved, That this Society has never entertained ness-then we say it is not for us to pass sentence of exthe question, whether one day in the week is more ho- communication upon him. But it may be replied that ly than another; or whether the Bible is the inspired this is as effectual a way as any other to keep men away word of God; or whether the American government, from our Society, or drive away some who are now in it aside from its connection with slavery, is worthy of and that thus the excommunication takes place practi-

individual; if he quails before this power a platform where there is no respect of where all systems and actions are judged their bearing and influence upon the slave's then he goes condemned not by us, but as and self-banished. He has found the cont ; and has himself put it on. But if he wil hear, and reason, and ponder upon what he system—we welcome him to stay. Mr. G. et the true spirit which should be in the Abol have never, said he, quarrelled with a kind, mous, generous spirit in any one, ne matter opinions. Let a man meet me in such a spirit, a joice in a free platform, and I will meet him in spirit, and I will wait for his conversion, he he w spirit, and I was not not converse, so by the be he Democrat, be he Presbyterian, Raptist, Mail be he Democrat, be no a recover sun, happen, helpe or what not; I will wait for him, if need be, and or what her, confident that I shall have him to

of New York city, made a few remarks relative in of New York City, made a few remarks relative to proposed City Anti-Slavery Society, and gave noise 5 a meeting would be held that evening, at the resist of the latter, in Twelfth Street, to take acting an

Mr. David Plums, of New York, (formerly, ve. derstand, a minister of the Methodist Episcopi Claude stated his difficulty in formerly continuing, or in to becoming, a member of the American Antis Society. It was not because her equal right of in ship was conceded to Woman-he would that; it was not that it welcomed men of all shades . opinion, political and religious, to its ranks; but i &c. &c., adhering members of practically predicted bodies, to membership. I have no objection, said the score of their speculative opinions, to associate significant the speculative opinions to associate significant the speculative opinions to associate significant the speculative opinions to associate significant to the speculative opinions to to the pro-slavery action of any and of all. Mr. said he did not agree to the American Society's view the Constitution. The existing Union he believely corrupt, pro-slavery, and that it ought to be destroy but he believed it was pro-slavery in spite of, and he accordance with, the Constitution, or which it is a fessedly based.

Mr. GARRISON said that, with regard to the origin secession, in 1840, from the American Anti-Sar Society, no other issue was made than on the one of placing a woman (Mrs. A. K. Foster, then Miss A Kelley) on one of the Committees. Whatever wir griefs were felt, no other reason for the nee given but that. I do not say, said Mr. G., that a difficulty would have been brought forward, if that had been removed. I only say, no other was alleged the With regard to admitting members of bodies, who doem pro-slavery, to membership in the American on this platform. This Society has always been a for its fearless exposure and rebuke of all pro-si no matter how dis artifice attempted to be concealed. The offences a short-comings of politicians and religionists, ever those bodies which have in a measure em or justified here.

Mr. McDermott, of New York, said: Mr. Pro the sooner the historical statement, which has spoken of here, is got out, the better. I have mal as much as the discovery of America surprise of the old world. I have always heard this & called the most illiberal, contracted and parrow. could be conceived of; but here I have been liet to grave objections brought against the Society, it is so liberal, and will not exclude from it pene different organizations and sects.

Mr. STEPHEN GRIMES, of Boonton, N. J., said, himself, he liked the liberal and manly position Society, and wished it were more widely under Where he lived, all that is known of this Society is they are Bostonians. And he had heard the qu asked, since he had been in the city, 'Where de Bostonians meet?' Now, said he, I want to have known that there are others, in other parts of the try, besides Bostonians, who go for this liberal p Let us have an Anti-Slavery Society, to include the liberal platform, and I know we can prove to all this spirit belongs peculiarly to no one section of

Mr. PLUMB said that the American Anti-Slavery

WENDELL PHILLIPS said he had listened with int to the remarks which had fallen in this meeting the speaker last up, and he thought he would be uable accession to the proposed City Anti-Savery ciation. But that gentleman, he thought, did not understand, or state, the true position of the A Anti-Slavery Society. I would ask, said Mr. Ph may we never have, for any object or purpose, ganization like ours? Surely, we are not oblig form churches for every object. A church is all lent thing, it is true; but we may have, I so other associations. Two years ago, in Books wanted to prevent Thomas Sims from being tal to slavery in Georgia. Seventy of us met in chamber, and fermed a Vigilance Commit were men present of every shade of opinion, who deemed it their duty, in a general way, h sist the Fugitive Slave Law. But they were with us in the purpose to save Thomas Sim ry. We didn't order them out. We didn't what they thought, or did, elsewhere. We cepted their help on that occasion, and on among the most able and efficient member mittee. In this Society, we have establish tained a FREE PLATFORM; there has been p with every form of anti-slavery. Some l fended on the right hand, and fallen of left; but the central tody, meanwhile, he straight and true to its object, gathering quarter others, in place of those who have Let us ever be able to say, that we have al wise and philosophical enough to keep our p

a Creed for its basis; and it failed. The true bast every vital organization is to be found, not in the but in the spirit of its members. [Leave was granted to make a statement a notice of a temperance meeting. Scran R. AM stated that she went that morning, with to attend the meeting in this city, about a World's Temperance Convention. others, delegates from Temperance Societ fused admission to the Convention, although sented their credentials, solely on the g being women. A small majority of endorsed this exclusion of the womes. ginson, of Worcester, protested, and, with nority accompanying, withdrew from the and were to hold a meeting that afternoon at No. 20 Laight street, to take measures World's, and not half a World's Temperance

Society open to every honest man-to hates slavery, and will work for its over

sects tried to form an Evangelical Union, and the

The President presented the following resolution

the Business Committee :--7. Resolved, That in adopting the motio Union with Slaveholders,' we take the only posof escape from the position of pledged silk fenders of slavery; since to remain in the Union the generally received interpretation of the tion, is to promise and swear support to slav to adopt that interpretation which makes the tion theroughly anti-slavery, is virtually to a (Union now actually existing, and put another place, without frankly and explicitly saying a si MAY The series of appeal. The dethey were The two followings Communications

> ich have tri ich has alre hor, revea works, d of the un ited States,

ch A. Dugdi The following 1. Resolve

avery Associated power b

imously i

en in the c

fety Comm

r a single

WILL

WENDELL ! SAMUEL M to attend ati-Slavery t, believe lort, by wh liver our ne progress You

DEAR SIR attend the ociety on the from visi ys ready : lavery frien y assent to olored man. y the outra ions of t ne of the li reserve it ad Baltimo g the right

aring as DEAR FR o hold a Se Allow me to to be held in mi-Annua me of the Anti-Slaver

e love of 1

The reaso ber is, that the rescue of many friend if you will all the mon I am sorr

hope you many thing out the land

ived. That the events of the past year most

Slavery principles to the teachings and

be nation-if salvation be yet possible-from

ng Gol to Congress and the Constitution.

It was as follows :--

ety then unanimously adopted the resolution

Wendell Phillips at the meeting yesterday

That we re-affirm our original principle, de and unconditional emancipation on the soil;

of the remodelling of the American Church.

inter, and were adopted unanimously :-

transpired since the last Anniversary of this the unprecedented circulation of 'Uncle

abin, by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe-a work early been read by all Christendom, melt-

arts by its perusal, and giving a mighty im-

the Anti-Slavery cause ; and followed by the

Uncle Tom's Cabin,' from the pen of the same saling in an authentic shape the manifold the slave system, and leaving every apologist

Resolved, That the unexampled circulation of

States, by which the popular mind has been prefor the cheering reception given both to the

and its 'Key;' thus demonstrating the truth

he resolution relating to a New York City Anti-

ry Association was taken up, and advocated with

power by Rewland Johnson ; after which, it was

ken up, and spoken to by Wendell Phillips, Jo-

following resolution on the Colonization Society

Realized That we again brand the American

tableness of unrighteousness,' and at the

concern for the civilization and religious

an of Africa to be hollow and hypocritical, which

was taken, and it was adopted unanimously.

siness Committee reported the two following

Recivel, That we return our most grateful thanks

of our cause, on the other side of the Atlantic

so generously and efficiently co-operated with

ev will still continue to be with us, while we re-

in the city of New York, the stronghold of Union

single prayer, even if thereby every slave could

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, President.

has Siz: I have just received your letter, inviting

attend the Anniversary Meeting of the American

lavery Society. It is impossible for me to do so ;

by whomsoever honestly and earnestly made, to

our land from Slavery, that deadly opposite to

egress, real religion and genuine democracy.

Fig. Sim: The last mail brought me your invitation

ittend the meeting of the American Anti-Slavery

you the 11th inst. My engagements will prevent

a visiting the city at the time specified. I am al-

siy and happy to co-operate with all my Anti-

may differ from them on other subjects, provid-

do not require as a condition of my co-operation

t to measures and principles having no neces-

ennection with the freedom and elevation of the man. I am rejoiced that the Society, undeterred

outrages it has heretofore suffered from the vile

opolis. It is only by the free and fearless exer-

he liberty of speech and the press, that we can

it against the machinations of slave catchers

rights of American citizens, but should lawless

of liberty and humanity be as strong and as

og as the love of Southern trade and votes.

Letter from Rev. Samuel J. May.

Yours, respectfully. WILLIAM JAY.

PAR FRIEND: I wish, through you, to invite the

an Anti-Slavery Society to meet in Syracuse on

and 30th of September next, or, if they prefer,

a Semi-Annual Meeting here early in November.

held in the city of New York, that there should be a

aual Meeting, and that it should be held in

mient to all parts of the country from which

on why I name the 29th and 30th of Septem-

sue of Jerry, and should love to have here as

will all come on the 1st of October, you shall be

an sorry not to be at the Annual Meeting this year.

pe jou will have a large gathering, and do and my

isperse you as before, assemble again. Let

e politicians. May you enjoy in your meet-

STRACUSE, May 4th, 1853.

as of the Cotton interest, is again to assemble in

ands in their opposition to Slavery, however

Letter from Hon. William Jay.

eve me, my sincerest good wishes attend overy

DELL PHILLIPS, Secretary.

Yours, truly,

SARIEL MAY, JR., Assistant Secretary.

Letter from Salmon P. Chase,

ices, and of those ministers who will not

CINCINNATI, May 8th, 1853.

BEDFORD, May 9th, 1853.

ous, which also were heartily adopted :-

a directly tending to increase the value and

glale, and Charles C. Burleigh.

rel from the Business Committee :-

Though seed lie buried long in dust,

as as they are,) is manifestly the result of the

and rain under the deleterious influence

sociating the Higher Law, and theology

and State, clergy and politicians,

nd gave notice that piscopal Church,) ruing, or in now ican Anti-Slavery I right of member. would contend for n of all shades of ranks; but it was is, Presbyteriane,

; but I do object of of all. Mr. i Seciety's view of ht to be destroyed; spite of, and not in n on the question er, then Miss Abby

Whatever private r. G., that no other rward, if that had sons alleged then. religious opinion always been noted bused, or by wha ligionists, even id : Mr. President.

, which has been . I have made rprised me near surprised the me and narrow, the ave been listening he Society, because from it persons N. J., said, for aly position of the

this Society is, the seard the question y, 'Where do the I want to have it paris of the counthis liberal policy to include the ci thorough, free and n prove to all that section of the Anti-Slavery Soci-

tened with interest this meeting from br would be a val-Anti-Slavery Asso ught, did not fully n of the America said Mr. Phillips, or purpose, an or-are 'not obliged to hurch is an excel have, I support po, im Boston, w m being taken back committee. There opinion, some even al way, not to rebey were bone file

as Sims from slave-We didn't inquire. We gladly so nd one of them was ablished and main been patience en il some fave on the nile, has mored en, hering from every have always been pour platform'and to every one who soverthrow. The tion, and they took The true basis o d, not in the creed, SURAN B. ANTHONY

rith other women called to consult ntfon. She, with Societies, were redthough they proe ground of their of the Convention Rev. T. W. Higthe Convention rncen, at 2 o'clock, ures to hold a tree mperance Conven-

ing resolution from he motto of So e only possible way red allies and de-n the Union, under of the Constitut to slavery; and akes the Constitu

ally to abolish the y mying so at the

more welcome in November also.

OHERTES.

at the truth, that only the stern applica- To WENDELL PHILLIPS, Esq. : Sin,-I have read with keen interest, and, it must be deeply regret the admission of personal feeling in this Oppression. controversy, which has brought it to such a termination. For this result, however, I do not see that you are to blame. And yet, especially after saying this, it who had proved that they were friends of temperance,

firm our conviction that there is no probanining this, except by the dissolution of the ies of resolutions, numbered 1 to 6, were then following resolutions were reported by the ed. That among the electrifying events

dressing you. Nor do I by any means demand an answer: if it is convenient for you to give one, I shall be glad to read it.

1. You urge it as a matter of conscience to abstain from voting. With me, it is hitherto matter of conscience not to abstain; for I am sure that nothing but conscience would ever lead me to caucus-rooms and the ballot-box. But here is a certain power in my hands, mine by right, and capable of being used in as holy a cause as the earth knows: to nothing, as yet, does my in a world's Conscience would be conscienced. mine by right, and capable of being used in as noty a cause as the earth knows: to nothing, as yet, does my conscience bind me more strongly than to the use of that power. It may be a foolish conscience; but so much is certain, it is no holiday one; it is in earnest. chelder without excuse.

closel, That the unexampled circulation of class on both sides of the Atlantic, (highly me that it is not sin, to throw away a weapon with which I find myself provided, which also is rightfully mine, and to stand bare-handed, armed only with a mine, and to stand bare-handed, armed only with a the circumstance of the Convention adjourn sine die, for there was a party tongue, before the enemies of freedom? Please, sir, do not proceed to argue this question by urging that, in using this power, I give an implied consent to a certain wrong. This cannot be, while I use it for no other purpose than to protest and battle against that wrong. Silence gives consent; but I am not silent. Implication ceases when express declaration begins. Is it good logic to say that, by voting, I imply a consent to slavery, when I vote, and am known to vote, to express way abhorrence of it? Do I consent to it by the blows are whose name I did not serve. A serve who were bound to run that affair right straight into the ground, and they came there for that express purpose, and no other.

A scene ensued which beggars description. Attempts to speak, and cries of 'Order!' mingled in strange confusion. At last, the Committee was full, and Miss Anthony not appointed. Mr. Higginson, who had been appointed, declined serving on the Committee. They would not excuse him. Still, he would not serve. A whose name I did not leave, been there for that express purpose, and no other.

A scene ensued which beggars description. Attempts to speak, and cries of 'Order!' mingled in strange confusion. At last, the Committee was full, and Miss Anthony not appointed, declined serving on the Committee. They would not excuse him. Still, he would not excuse him. my abhorrence of it? Do I consent to it by the blows
I strike at it? In fine, this does not seem to me at all a sufficient answer; nor does it appear less than my
utmost duty to wield against slavery my rightful weautmost duty to wield against slavery my rightful wea-pon of suffrage. Can you enlighten me, sir, upon this Committee, Rev. E. Thompson moved 'that Lucy Stone

—so I understood you,—that the existence upon the statute book of the Fugitive Slave Law made it the leave the chair. Mr. Higginson and Mrs. Abby K. Fosduty of every one to refuse office and to decline voting.

Why? Because it is a wicked law. Now, sir, what was ruled out of order who did not speak against us. aziom do you lay down as the foundation of this plea? I have not time to give you a detailed account. I hope to be made, and to endure for a time, while see to be clearly World's Convention to meet that afternoon at the house wrong. Are they immediately to disfranchise themselves? Or are they to use their franchise and their

while them to meet that attended to meet that attended to the more than attended to the more tha influence to change that law, and establish a just one influence to change that inw, and catalogs and rat-in its place? For instance, the dog-headed and rat-hardly have gone that long distance, had he known how hearted legislators of Illinois have recently made them-

understand you, sir, it is my misfortune. I really can-during the World's Fair. this, Mr. Phillips, what you affirm? And if not, presting; and that Mr. Gay, the Corresponding
what manner of imperfection and injustice will
you allow?—that we may see what is our duty with remore, Charles C. Burleigh, Frederick Douglass, and

at to last, and a most earnest and significant purge away, then I should feel it my duty to remain in of inquiry and interest in the subject was mani- it, and strive to expel the evil by working from within. ghout. Never before, in the city of New If, on the contrary, I saw that the foundation principles of a government were false, and good only crept into it here appeared so decided and encouraging a with regard to our cause. Not the faintest spark here and there as the exception, then I would reject it, and attack it from without as a revolutionist. But if to Miss E. S. Lane, all of the former place. I understood you, your assertion was that, by voting, still more by accepting office, we expressed a certain approbation of every law on the statute book, and beapprobation of every law on the statute book, and became responsible for any and every wrong or imperfection which any one of them might contain. Is this, sir, what you say? If not, will you have the goodness to lay down some comprehensive rule; and, if I am wrong, show me where?

been a portion of the time assistant, and they have both fulfilled the duties of their station with honor to themselves and the satisfaction of their patrons. Their future field of labor will be Troy Grove, La Salle Co., lil. They are not only intelligent, but active and un-

MISS HOLLEY IN MILPORD, N. H.

loctures. To say they were eloquent and soul-stirring, she seem much needed. However, her short life was a would convey no adequate idea. She used argument, full life. What kindness and skill could do to retain pathos, and direct appeal to the heart and conscience, her was done, and we must submit, and labor, stim with magic effect. One great secret of her success is, lated by her loss, as well as by her lovely example, to she feels the sentiments alse utters. It is a part of her remove that ignorance and sin, of which all premature very self, an emanation of her own nature, that is death is the immediate or remote consequence. poured out like a baptism upon her auditors, and cold and unfecting is the heart that is not moved and haps remember the little girl he nursed during his so-

WORLD'S TEMPERANCE CONVENTION. DEAR MR. GARRISON:

confessed, not wholly without change of opinion, your confessed, not wholly without change of opinion, your week in New York city, to prepare for a World's Temcontroversy with Hon. Horace Mann. I cannot but perance Convention, deserve a place in your 'Refuge of

office. Clarkson, and their coadjutors in England, tongue, before the enemies of freedom? Please, sir, do there who were bound to run that affair right straight

The delegate from New Brunswick said he should selves illustrious by a law: what would you recommend to the good citizens of that State to do—vote it off
the statute-book, or not vote at all, and let it stay on?

affairs would turn. Near Dow sam that, it the property of the admission of women had been raised in Maine, it
would have been carried by acclamation. I mention
these facts, in justice to them, though they remained

LUCY STONE.

know myself,-which is a pretty large condition, -I am done, to make the odious black laws of that State bewilling to follow the truth, lead where it will. It is come a hissing and by-word, until the Legislature, for not my intention to reply to any answer you may nake.

Respectfully yours,

May they ever labor zealously for the clevation of the race. Joy attend them ! E. S. M.

DIED-At Liverpool, (Eng.,) April 18th, 1853, Miss MARY ANN SUNTER, aged nineteen, youngest daughter of George and Margaret Sunter, of Derby.

chronicle such acts in the churches, and I therefore send influence of sect and of priestly rule, and her moral and

in humanity the ecclesiastical organizations, as they do shaken confidence in the goodness of God, and died in nest of them?

I can give no adequate description of Miss Holler's levely is an affliction indeed. In such a world, such as postures. To say they were alcountered to the such as a such a

journ with us at Shildon, and FREDERICK DOUGLASS, Mr. Joshua Hurchinson sang several songs, in his the young girl who, with her brother, accompanied him usually felicitous style. A generous contribution, for this place, was taken, and the lecturer left the town with the warmest wishes of the people for her health, happiness and success in her labors of philanthropy.

And it may not be unacceptable to them, and the behappiness and success in her labors of philanthropy. May she be instrumental in turning many to the right- had no inconsiderable share in the formation of her ex-

Derby, England.

Visit to Europe. Our friend J. M. McKim, of Philadelphia, sailed from this port for England, in the steamer Arctic, on Saturday hast, with the purpose of passing several months in Europe. We rejoice, as, we are sure, all Mr. McKim's friends do, that he has concluded to take this season of recreation and rest from the arduous duties of his office, the agency of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society, to which, for a many years, he has devoted himself with unflagging zeal and industry, almost without a week's intermission. Though his visit abroad is not an official one, he will, of course, meet with many, perhaps with most, of the friends of the anti-slavery cause in Great Britain and Ireland; and it is not improper to say, by way of cecumenical introduction, that he is a representative of the American abolitionists, of whom they may be justly proud. We most cordially commend him to the kind offices of friends abroad, not only as an intelligent and cultivated American gentleman, but as one thoroughly acquainted with the history and present aspect of the cause among us, and to whose representations, upon any question relating to it, the most implicit confidence may be given.—A. S. Standard.

Most heartily do we endorse the Standard's commendations of Mr. McKim, who has been too long and too conspleuously identified with the anti-slavery cause on this side of the Atlantie, and is too well known to the untiring friends of that cause abroad, to need any special credentials to insure him a generous reception in England. He has, our warmest wishes for a pleasant tour and his entire restoration to health, and we doubt not that his visit will prove not only highly gratifying to himself, but greatly promotive of a right undertanding and a cordial cooperation between the friends of the Augalale, and a cordial cooperation between the friends of the progration and proceeding the profitably connected with the national proceeding the profitably connected with the history and present as pect of the cause among us, and to whose r VISIT TO EUROPE. Our friend J. M. McKim, of Phil-

ing and a cordial cooperation between the friends of the slave on both sides of the Atlantic. In due time, may he be safely restored to that not be safely restored to the safely restored

Our thanks are proffered to Messrs. William II Seward, Charles Sumner and John P. Hale, for various Congressional documents.

A valuable letter from our honored London correspondent, 'EDWARD SEARCH,' with other interesting communications, may be found on our last page.

Mrs. Stowe in Edinburgh.-The Edinburgh Scotsman of the 20th ult. says Mrs. Beecher Stowe and her husband arrived in Edinburgh from Glasgow yesterday afternoon. For a considerable time previous to the hour of the train's arrival, the platform of the railway station was thronged by many hundreds of ladies and gentlemen, waiting nominally to welcome, but actually to look at, Mrs. Stowe, who is, without but actually to look at, Mrs. Stowe, who is, without doubt, the greatest 'lion' of the season. On the Waverley Bridge, also, a large crowd collected. As Mrs. Stowe stepped from the railway carriage, a cheer was raised, and the greeting continued as she passed along in the platform, leaning on the arm of the Lord Provest, towards his Lordship's carriage, which was in attendance, and into which Professor and Mrs. Stowe, accompanied by his Lordship, immediately entered. The carriage then drove slowly up the sloping road from the railway, and along the Waverley Bridge, towards Princes street cency and politeness, by hanging on the sides of the carriage, and 'glowering' in for some minutes, as if at the inmates of a wild beast caravan. By the increased pace of the carriage, these encumbering admirers were gradually shaken off; but throughout its route westward Prince's street, it was constantly attended by suc-cessive groups of running footmen. Mrs. Stowe was very plainly dressed, and seemed both startled and gratified by the extreme warmth of her reception. In company with Mr. Wigham, whose guests Mr. and Mrs. Stowe are, she and her party visited the eartle, the Universi-ty, Heriot's Hospital, and the other points of interest-in the city. In the evening, a banquet in honor of Mrs. Stowe, and in promotion of the anti-slavery cause, was held in the Music Hall. About fifteen hundred persons were present. The Lord Provost (Mayor) in the chair, supported by a band of clergymen, mostly dissenters. vard Prince's street, it was constantly attended by suc supported by a band of clergymen, mostly 'dissenters.'
After supper, the 'Uncle Tom Penny Offering' contribution, collected in small sums throughout Scotland, was handed to Mrs. Stowe, in the shape of £1000 sterling, with a request that she would expend it in what-ever way she might consider best to advance the aboli-tion cause. The cash was presented upon a silver salz-ver, a gift to Mrs. Stowe personally, from the Edinburgh ladies. Professor Stowe read his wife's reply, and then addressed the meeting on his own account, in much the same words as at previous meetings. Mrs. S. was to visit Dundee on the 22d, and again to attend meetings at Edinburgh on the 23d and 26th.

in Worcester.

Rec'd from Daniel Foster, for his collections deen and Dundee, where she was greatly feted, has re-turned to Edinburgh.

Mrs. Stowe in London .- Mrs. Stowe has arrived in London. She was the guest of the Duchess of

Sutherland.

On the evening of the 2d inst., the Lord Mayor of London entertained at dinner the Judges and other legal dignitaries, and a few literary men. Mr. Ingersoll and Mrs. Stowe were present. Mr. Ingersoll made a speech. Justice Talfourd made an oration complimentary to Mrs. Stowe, to which Charles Dickens replied in the name of that lady.

Hon. JOHN P. HALE has taken an office

Within about a year, eight steamers, valued at near a million and a quarter of dollars, have been lost on the Pacific coast.

Explosion of the Jenny Lind — Another Terrible Disaster.—Truly, misfortunes 'come not as single spies, but in battalions.' While on a pleasure excursion from San Francisco to San Jose, with 150 passengers on board, the steamer Jenny Lind exploded, killing thirty-one persons and wounding eighteen. The details are most distressing to read.

Shocking Catastrophe. - In Buffalo, on Friday Shocking Calastrophe.—In Buffalo, on Friday last, a building on Main street, occupied as a banking house by Robinson & Co., and others, suddenly caved in while undergoing repairs, the roof and every story being carried through to the ground. Five men were taken out of the ruins living—one with his leg badly crushed, and others seriously injured. Six dead bodies were also recovered, and it was supposed there were more beneath the building, the ruins being piled up thick and solid from the cellar to the second story.

The William and Mary left Liverpool with a cargo of railroad iron and 208 passengers, nearly all of whom, together with the ship, which struck on a sunker rock near the Great Isaacs, on the evening of the 3d of Mary, at \$2 o'clock, were lost. The long boat and the life boat, which were filled with passengers, parted company. A few hours afterwards, a bark, apparently bound to Europe, hove in the direction of those boats, and it is supposed their passengers were rescued. The William and Mary was bound to New Orleans.

Four sailors were drowned from the ship Daniel Webster, on the voyage to Liverpool from Boston. Their names were—Henry Mosier, of Yarmouth, N. S.; John Campbell, East Boston; George Cook and Samuel Cook, Englishmen.

The State of Maryland has recently paid to the captors of Chaplin, charged with the abduc-tion of slaves, \$1,150, distributing the sum among a

Fatal Result .- Daniel Sullivan, who was injured by the cars on the Worcester Railroad a short time since, died at the Hospital on Saturday of last week. He was about thirty years of age, and doaves a wife and children.

The express train coming from Rouse's Point, a few days since, killed a man (name unknown) who was sleeping between the rails near St. Johns. He was thrown a distance of forty feet, and died instantly. The Massachusetts Liquor Law.—The minority report before the House of Representatives was rejected, by 108 to 149.

May 20. CALL

he be safely restored to that post, which he has so long occupied with consummate judgment, untiring real, and excellent efficiency.—[Ed Lib..]

The undersigned, the Corresponding Committee, selected by a large number of individuals solicitous for the advancement of the cause of Truth and Humanity, hereby invite all who are friendly to free discussion, to attend a Convention to be held at Hantronp, Conn., on Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th of June next, for the purpose of freely and fully canvassing the ORIGIN, AUTHORITY AND INThe patronage of her friends is respectfully solicited. Copies of the work will be for sale at the N. E. A. S. Convention. Price 50 cents.

We have on our Book Table several new and valuable publications—books, pamphlets, &c. These shall be noticed in another number.

WILLIAM GREEN, JR., WILLIAM P. DONALDSON.

T PLYMOUTH COUNTY. ANDREW T. Foss, an Agent of the Old Colony Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as follows :-

W. Abington, Jackson's Ha!!, Saturday eve'g, May 21.

Hanson, Universalist meeting-house, Sunday,
forencon and afternoon, 422.

East Abington, Sunday evening, at 7½ o'clock, 422. WILL SLAVERY LECTURES. LORING MOODS will lecture on Slavery at

Holliston Friday, May 20.
Framingham Sunday 22.
The 'burden' of these lectures will be—the dangers and perils of being a Christian, in this country Friends are requested to make all needful arrange

Mrs. ACTON CENTRE, Sunday, May 29th. Subject: Progress of individual and social Man; and the obstacles in the way of true Progress, especially war and sla-PARKER PILLSBURY, an Agent of the Mas snchusetts Anti-Slavery Society, will speak at DAN-VERS PORT, on Sunday next, 22d inst., afternoon and

HENRY C. WRIGHT will hold meetings in

ET SALLIE HOLLEY, an Agent of the Mass. A. S. Society, will speak at WEST NEWTON, on Thursday evening June 2d.

REFORMATION OF CRIMINALS, A meeting upon the subject of the Reformation of Criminals will be held in Chapman Hall School Room, May 24, at 14 o'clock, P. M.

AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY. There will be a meeting of this Society, at Park Street Church, on Monday next, at 74 o'clock, P. M. Speakers—Judge Jax, President of the Society; Hon. AMASA WALKER, Rev. R. W. CLARKE, &c.

TREASURER'S REPORT Of Receipts from April 1st to May 2, 1853. Rec'd from S. May, Jr., for collections by Wendell Phillips in Cummington, \$5, W.

Rec'd from Parker Pillsbury, for his collec-tions in N. Bridgewater 4, Malden 1 10, Fall River 6, Joseph Congdon, New Bedford, 10; Z. Whittemore, do., 2; Joseph Brownell
2, E. S. Cannon 1, O. H. P. Brown 1, Dr.
Clark 2, Joseph Ricketson 5; Silas Sisson,
Sundry persons 2.

Rec'd from Geo. W. Simonds, E. Lexington.
Rec'd from Wendell Phillips, for his collections
in Worgester.

see'd from Daniel Foster, for his collections over expenses at Manchester, 5 25, Lowell 3 25, Weymouth 2, Port Norfolk 2 25, W. Brookfield Female A. S. Society 6 67, Brook-field 1, Warren 1 10, Thorndike 64c, Daniel Foster, to redeem pledge, 25......

Foster, to redeem pledge, 25.

Ree'd from Parker Pillsbury, for his collections from Treasurer Essex Co. A. S. Society 7, at Raynham 2 50, Middlesex Co. A. S. Society at Lowell 7, Middleboro' 1, Plymouth 3 50, Old Col. A. S. Society 2 42, Emery A. Babcock 1, Mrs. Babcock 1, Thos. Greene 12c, Stoneham 3 35, Sandwich 1 25, J. F. Clark, do. 1, Hyannis 15 75, N. Dennis 9 80.

Ree'd from Samuel May, Jr., for his collections from Mary G. Chapman, to redeem pledge, 10, Worcester Co. South A. S. Society col. at Upton, 4 94, S. May, Jr., to redeem pledge in part, 25.

in part, 25.

In my last report, as published in the Liberator of 22d ult., the amount ree'd from Worcester Co. North A. S. Society, by hand of A. A. Bent, was left a blank. It should have been \$20.

S. PHILBRICK,

Treas. Mass. A. S. Society.

The subscriber acknowledges the receipt of the following sums, in aid of David Brown, whose letter was published in the Liberator of April 29:—

From John Bunker, Fairhaven,

"Friend to the Oppressed, 'Kingston, 1 00

"Thomas Brown, Boston, 5 00

"Margaret M. Hyatt, Hudson, N. Y., 3 00

John Whitcomb, Hancock, Me., 1 00

"Eliphalet Haskell, Dover, Me., 1 73

Boston, May 18. SAMUEL MAY, Jr.

Terrible Shipereck. Two Hundred Lires from friends in England and Soutland—by the hands of Cornelius Bramhall, Esq.:

Lost.—The brig Reuben Clark, of Rockland, arrived at New York, brought Capt. Stimson, mate, second mate, and six of the crew of the William and Mary, of Bath, lost at sea.

The William and Mary left Liverpool with a cargo of Rey Francis Rishon, Rey lost at sea.

The William and Mary left Liverpool with a cargo of Rev. Francis Bishop,

Liverpool, Eng.,

> WOMEN'S RIGHTS PETITIONS. Let them be returned, at once, to the Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Cornhill, Boston.

New METHOD OF HUMAN CULTURE, Physical, Mental, Spiritual i SUNDERLAND'S Hook of Human Nature 1
Bustrating a New System of the Divine Philosophy, in the Essence, Form, and Use of all things
relicities of Life—Past, Pressni, Puture. 41.

Pelletties of Life—Past, Pressni, Puture. 41. Book of Paychology:
Explaining the whole Secret of Pathetism,
"Blokey," Charms, Mental Costagion,
Fanaticism, Witchersft, &c., &c. 25 cts. Book of Health 1
On Parentage, Infancy Foot, Labor,
Recrustion, Store 18 John of Chuses of
Ill Health, &c. Shows of
petits for Tobasco, Rum, Optam, &c.,
may be destroyed. 28 cts. For sale by BELA MARSH, Soston, Mass.
On the receipt of the Price, these useful
Books will be sent to your order by mail,
thus of postage! Address, post paid, BELA MARSH,
35 Cornhill, Hoston, Mass.

NEW TEMPERANCE TALE. APLETON, or More Work for the Maine Law-this day published, and for sale by the Bookseller JENKS, HICKLING & SWAN,

NEW BOOKS. CP RARE INTEREST AND VALUE.

JUST PUBLISHED BY JOHN P. JEWETT & COMPANY. BOSTON.

OWING to the unparalleled draft upon our resources, during the past year, on account of the unexampled sale of Uncle Tom's Cabin, a large number of most valuable manuscripts were obliged to lie untouched in our safe, waiting a favorable moment to appear in print. We have availed ourselves of the earliest moment, and now offer them to the renders of good books. Most of them are issued. Those still in press wilt be appliched according. published speedily.

THE SHADY SIDE OR. LIFE IN A COUNTRY PARSONAGE,

BY A PASTOR'S WIFE.

This volume is designed, in a measure, as a contrast to that charming little book, Sunny Side, and we doubt not that it will meet with quite as favorable a reception as that work. It is written in an admirable style, and he who commences its perusal will hardly be able to stop until he has gone through. Price 75 cts

Count Struenzee the Skeptic, and THE CHRISTIAN.

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN BY MRS. WILSON This most interesting work contains the history of the last days of this distinguished man, and the account of his numerous interviews and conversations with his pastor, Muntor, through whose instrumentality he was led to abandon his skepticism, and embrace the religion of Jesus. Price 62 1-2 cts.

THE LAST HOURS OF CHRIST.

BY W. G. SCHAUFFLER, Missionary at Constantinople.

Missionary at Constantinople.

A portion of this most admirably written volume of Meditations on the last hours of our Savior upon earth, was published some years since, and met with great favor from the religious public. The work has been rewritten, and very much enlarged, and is again offered to the community. We would not say a word in its commendation to those who have read the volume as originally published. To those who love to go with the Redeemer of men, to meditate in the garden of Gethsemane, or upon the mount of Olives, or by the sea of Gallice, this volume will afford a vein of sacred thought. Price §1 00.

THE TRIAL BY JURY,

We need not inform the public that any work from Mr. Spooner's pen would be one of great research and learning—his logical acuteness as a writer is too well known. This, his last, and perhaps his greatest effort, on the Trial by Jury, is destined to create a commotion in the world. Jurymen will learn their rights and duties from it, and also learn to what an alarming extent their rights have been encroached upon. We bespeak for this able treatise a candid perusal. Price—\$1.25 in cloth; \$1.50 in law sheep.

THE KEY: THE KEY: UNCLE TOM'S CABIN

BY HARRIET BEECHER STOWE. THIS GREAT WORK IS NOW READY. PRICE-50 ets. paper; 75 ets. cloth.

80,000 PUBLISHED, PIRST EDITION. 59,300 copies ordered in advance of publication For sale by all Booksellers.

White Slavery in the Barbary States BY HON. CHARLES SUMNER, U. S. S.

Illustrated with 50 superb designs by Billings, engraved by Baker, Smith & Andrews, Price, 50 cts. This superb volume in its typography and illustra-tions, and elegant in its composition, being one of the finest productions of its accomplished author, is offered o the public in this most attractive form, with the hope that thousands may peruse its glowing pages, and from them receive fresh stimulus in their efforts to elevate humanity from degradation and wrong. They will learn from it that in years past, While Men as well as Blacks have felt the galling yoke of slavery.

Judge Jay's Writings on Slavery,

In one volume, 12 mo., with a portrait. PRICE, \$1.00. Who has rendered more efficient services to the cause of humanity than the venerable Judge Jay? His collective writings will be among the very best contributions to the anti-slavery literature of the country.

Philosophy of Mysterious Rappings, OR, THE DYNAMIC LAWS AND RELATIONS OF MAN,

A learned and philosophical exposure of the modern belief in spiritual manifestations, showing, most conclu-sively, that we need not go to the spirit world to ac-count for those things, but that they can all be explain count for those things, but that they can all be explained by human agency, and upon philosophical principles. Let the believers in spiritual rappings read this able and conclusive work. Price §1 00.

THE SILENT LAND: OR, LEAVES OF CONSOLATION FOR THE AFFLICTED,

BY MRS. H. DWIGHT WILLIAMS. This volume is a compilation from the best prose wri-ters and poets of America and England, of their most beautiful pieces, for the solace of those who mourn the loss of near and dear friends. Price \$1.00.

GERMAN UNCLE TOM.

In one volume octavo. Price 50 cts. The English language has been exhausted in praise of this unrivalled tale; and this translation into the German language we believe will be as popular among the large German population in this country.

BOOK OF 1000 ANECDOTES. HUMOROUS, GRAVE AND WITTY,

BY M. LAFAYETTE BRYN, M. D.

There are hours when men need relaxation from the sterner labors of life, both bodily and mental. In these seasons, such a volume as the above is a desirable companion, and affords that relief which the mind needs. Price, \$1.00.

IN PRESS, TO BE ISSUED SPEEDILY. The Congressional speeches of this distinguished and uncompromising anti-slavery veteran, who is still battling nobly with the powers of darkness, complete in one volume, 12 mo., with a portrait. Price, \$1.00.

Key to Uncle Tom, in German.

This work is now being translated into German, by one of our best German scholars, and will be issued soon after the publication of the English edition.

WRITINGS OF PROF. BELA B. EDWARDS, D. D., BY REV. PROP. PARK, D. D. WITH A MEMOIR, BY DR. PARK.

This work, which has been unavoidably delayed, will e issued in two volumes, 12 mo., about the 1st of This work, which has been unaverse, about the 1st of be issued in two volumes, 12 mo., about the 1st of April.

The numerous admirers of Dr. Edwards will hail with pleasure this announcement. The collected writings of such a man are an invaluable contribution to our literature, more particularly when compiled by so ripe a scholar as Dr. Park. The Memoir glows with all the fervid enthusiasm of the Editor.

Complete Encyclopædia of Music, ... BY JOHN W. MOORE,

Assisted by John S. Dwhair, Esq., the learned and accomplished Editor of The Journal of Music.

This work will occupy an unoccupied field, no such work ever having been compiled before, either in this country or in England. It will be a complete Dictionary of all Musical Terms, a History of the Science of Music, from the earliest times to the present; a Treatise on Harmony and Thorough Bass; a Description of all known Musical Instruments, and a complete Musical Biography, containing a succinct memoir of more than 3000 of the most distinguished Musical eelebrities and composers who have ever lived. To be comprised in one large royal Sec. volume, of about 1000 pages, double columns. To be published during the summer.

The above valuable works are published by JOHN P. JEWETT & Co., BOSTON, JEWETT, PROCTOR & WORTHINGTON, CLEVELAND, OHIO, And for sale by Booksellers generally.

things that will be felt and remembered through-SAMUEL J. MAY.

point?

2. In your controversy with Mr. Mann, you argued,
Mr. Barstow, angrily exclaimed that he would not put a Society as an unnatural, vindictive, and That the passage of an unjust law makes it the duty of the minority to throw away their rights and powers as citizens? Suppose slavery were abolished, the Constitution wiped clear of all blemish. But few governments are perfect in all their action. Laws are likely to be made, and to endure for a time, which the more callesticed, and consciously will see to be clearly. tion of slave property by the banishment of the se toward the colored population in this country

the statute-book, or not vote at all, and let it stay on the statute book, or not vote at all, and let it stay on the statute book, or not vote at all, and let it stay on the statute book, or not vote at all, and let it stay on the statute book, or not vote at all, and let it stay on the statute book, or not vote at all, and let it stay on the statute book, or not vote at all, and let it stay on the statute book, or not vote at all, and let it stay on the statute book, or not vote at all, and let it stay on the statute book, or not vote at all, and let it stay on the statute book, or not vote at all, and let it stay on the statute book, or not vote at all, and let it stay on the statute book, or not vote at all, and let it stay on the statute book, or not vote at all, and let it stay on the statute book, or not vote at all, and let it stay on the statute book, or not vote at all, and let it stay on the statute book at let it stay on the statute book, or not vote at all, and let it stay on the statute book at let it s, and their liberal contribution of 'material aid' National Anti-Slavery Bazaar; and we are confiunderstand you, sir, it is my mistortune. I ready canpirit of a narrow sectarianism.

divel. That this Society has received with
single unjust law upon the statute-book, every just man
must desist from all political action. And if this be so,
clusion of one half the world's Convenmust desire the admirable remaintrance of the must desire from an policient that Axbridger in England, with the people then any clearly perceptible shadow of injustice in a tion. An hour before the time appointed, the spacious Cated States of America, against the system of statute requires the application of the same rule. Is building was filled; at the hour, it was crowded to

spect to the Society of the value of stimony against American slavery.

The meetings of the Society were thronged it as a foreign element, which it might be expected to stimony against the exclusive olique, from whose decision we had appealed to the world, willing to await its verdice.

I beg you, sir, to consider that I am asking these questions only to obtain light. I am not half through my second score of years yet; my active life lies most will feel the effect of their labors, and we are certain that mothing will be left unders by them that can be ly before me, and I wish to know how to act. If I that nothing will be left undone by them, that can be

Respectfully yours,
DAVID A. WASSON.

MR. GARRISON:

you the facts. If half of the Northern churches were spiritual growth bore witness of the blessings of such disposed to do likewise, how long would it be before sla- freedom. very would be writhing in its last agony? How long Her disease was ascites, resulting in peritoneal cor should we hear of Doctors of Divinity offering to propi-tiate the Moloch of Slavery by the sacrifice of their months' sickness with great patience; her native mothers and sons upon his steaming altar? And how cheerfulness even found intervals of suffering in which long would the 'no-souled' money corporations outstrip to manifest itself. She looked to the future with an un

most of them ? no to suggest, if the Annual Meeting is always of the provincial cities, or large villages, that may s, that on the 1st of October, we mean to celebrate y friends as possible from all parts of the land. But

J. W. PILLSBURY. cellent character.

The proceedings of the meeting of delegates, held last

Under the Call, inviting the friends of Temperance, might not be manly to withhold the confession, that by having kept four agents in the lecturing field the wight not be manly to withhold the confession, that your allusion to Mr. Mann in the January speech seemed to me needlessly harsh. This much only that you may understand my position.

I would now like to propose some queries to you, and to the Assembly, and raised, besides, several thousand thousand the Assembly and raised. if you have leisure, perhaps you will answer them.

Let it be said, however, that I ask nothing in a captious

Call, sent six delegates to this meeting. The Chairspirit; nor am I weak enough to think of entering into any controversy with you. I only wish to know gentlemen to hand in their credentials. It was sugwhat the truth is, and have no other reason for addressing you. Nor do I by any means demand an No objection was made, and their names were passed in

Boston, May 17, 1853.

The citizens of our village and town have been lately Deservedly beloved by all who knew her, buoyant and favored with a visit from this gifted and philanthropic mirthful as became her youth, yet with a depth of wiswoman, who lectured twice before large and highly in- dom, and an earnest devotion to the highest purposes of terested audiences. The first lecture was notified to be given in the Town Hall, but before the time arrived, From childhood, she had taken a deep interest in all the Committee of the Congregational Society very kind- that concerned the freedom and happiness of mankind. ly offered the use of their spacious church, free of Her temperament was ardent, and the circumstances of charge; and, what is equally important and gratifying, her education were such as to strongly excite all the many of the church and society were there in propria progressive tendencies of her nature. The priesthood persone, and contributed of their substance in aid of to whose ministrations she was indebted, and of which the cause. At the second lecture, one of the deacons she gladly availed herself, was the anointed of God, irled in an appropriate prayer. The pastor of the church respective of human ordination—the advocates of Temwas absent from town during both lectures, or it is pre- perance, Peace and Freedom. Her church fellowship, sumed he would have been present, as he is an outspo- when fellowship she found, was with the true and good. ken abolitionist, and a whole-souled man.

Will this church and society be less prosperous in all that is really valuable, for being thus true to the frivolity and insincerity excited her indignant reprobaperishing bondman? I know, Mr. Editor, you love to tion. She knew little of the cramping and stultifying

ROB

WM.

VO

addr

all the

ew Yor

rty. (A

aughter. at with

o fear w

rld, b

God,

ody. Y Clay? There is

at, with

d a fe

Va Th An No

The Ki

POETRY.

THE LESSON OF SORROW. BY EDWARD R. PLACE.

Read we but the lesson taught us, In bereavement and in pain ;-Heeded but the message brought us, By the Angel of the slain-

We should quake the guilty cause Of the pangs and tears of life ;-For the troop of trampled laws Vengeance taketh in the strife.

All our harsh allotments here Testify of wrong and sin ;-Would we have a world of cheer? By obedience must we win.

All about as, and within, . God's unswerving code appears ;-Man transgresses, and the sin Brings calamity and tears.

Think not Heaven's primeval plan

Nursed a native germ of wo, In the soul of deathless man Darkly evermore to grow. Dream not life's bewildering sea Hath no law of ebb and flow ;

Weave no veil of mystery

Where our duty is-to kno In the savage dance of things, Seeming tumult hath its law ;-By her well Truth sits and sings, But the Pilgrim's arm must draw

But perverted taste diluteth isdom's draft of knowledge clear ;-To dark 'Providence' imputeth All that meets not eye or ear

Of all felt, or seen, the cause, Spring of Progress-fount of Hope-Work the great All-Mover's laws. Broad as space the field of God,

Wrapt within this mighty cope,-

Sown with Truth's celestial seed ;-Sorrowing soul, or blooming sod, Each proclaims a primal need. Heed no word of prattling priest,

Who, by ignorance led, or folly, Turns to gall life's wholesome feast, With the wand of Melancholy :-Teaching men, the body's pain

God for moral ends intended-Trusting, in the spirit's gain, Hobbling logic may be mended. Sanctified are life's afflictions, When their changeless laws we learn; Only are they maledictions,

When no statute we discern. Priests may cant of filial trust In th' abounding love of God, When we weep above the dust Of the victims of His rod.

True, the soul's, the body's anguish. Cometh from a Power above : But, in warning us to banish Pain and sorrow, glows the Love

How to banish, but by yearning Nature's holy laws to know Ever conning-ever learning-Gathering gladness as we go.

God of statutes! send the Teacher, Thine enactments to expound; Not the shadowy, mystic preacher, Spreading clouds, not light, around !

DON'T RUN IN DEBT.

BY FRANCES D. GAGE. Don't run in debt !- never mind, never mind, If the old clothes are faded and torn ; Fit them up, make them do-it is better by far, Than to have the heart weary and worn. Who'll love you more for the set of the hat, Or your ruff, or the tie of your shoe, The shape of your vest, or your boots or cravat, If they know you're in debt for the new?

Don't run in debt !-- If canary's the go Wear blue, if you have not the cash ; Or-no matter what-so you let the world know You won't run in debt for a dash. There's no comfort, I tell you, in walking the street, In fine clothes, if you know you're in debt, And feel that perchance you some tradesman may mee

Who will sneer-' They're not paid for yet.' Good friends, let me beg you to not run in debt! If the chairs and the sofas are old, They will fit your back better than any new set, Unless they are paid for in gold; Though your house may be small, draw it closer to gether,

Keep it warm with a hearty good will; A big one unpaid for, in all kinds of weather, Will send to your warm heart a chill.

Don't run in debt !- now, dear girls, take a hint ; (If the fashions have changed since last season,) Old Nature is out in the very same tint, And old Nature, we think, has some reason Just say to your friends that you cannot afford To spend time to keep up with the fashion ; That your purse is too light and your honor too bright To be tarnished with such silly passion.

Gents, don't run in debt !- let your friends, if they can

Have fine houses, and feathers, and flowers; But, unless they are paid for, be more of a man Than to envy their sunshiny hours. If you've money to spare, I have nothing to say ; Spend you dollars and dimes as you please;

But, mind you, the man that his note has to pay, Is the man that is never at ease. Kind husbands; don't run in debt any more;

Twill fill your wife's cup full of sorrow, To know that a neighbor may call at your door, With a bill you can't settle to-morrow. Oh! take my advice-it is good-it is true, (But lest you may some of you doubt it,) I'll whisper a secret now, seeing 'tis you-

I have tried it, and know all about it. The chain of a debtor is heavy and cold, Its links all corrosion and rust ; Gild it o'er as you will-it is never of gold-

Then spurn it aside with disgust. The man who's in debt is too often a slave : Though his heart may be honest and true, Can he hold up his head, and look saucy and brave, When a note he can't pay becomes due?

SING TO ME, LOVE.

Sing to me, love! I'm sad to-night, A weight of grief is on my breast; And thy sweet voice alone can charm My spirit to its wonted rest. There's music in the charm of birds, Ofitimes they make rich melody,-But music from thy lips, my love, Is sweeter than all else to n Sing to me, love, and let thy voice

Rise sweetly in some favorite strain : For music has a holy power To charm my spirit from its pain And when the stars begin to glow, How sweet the quiet hymn of eve! It whispers of some far-off land, Where we at last shall cease to grieve

Mrs. Beecher Stowe, you will see by the Scotch papers, has arrived in Glasgow, and has attended a meeting of her friends there, but seems to be too ill to do It would seem, from the address of her brother,

ple of America is against slavery, but that the strong interest of the 300,000 slave-owners and their unity are so great, that all that he has to recommend is unity there are one hundred and fifty millions of people under there are one hundred and fifty millions of people under the state of the on the part of the abolitionists, and abstinence from the use of cotton, which, he states, he cannot himself our sway or influence there. Realize, if you can, by

this question a world-wide question.

put down, if possible. Thank God, that cannot be now. Strong as the feeling is against slavery and slave-owners here, the knowledge and enlightenment of ter from ELHU BUREITT, on the Ocean Penny Postage. the people at large are now too great to lead them to This is a most important question, and one that your the demerits of slave-owners and their system. The scorn the slave-owners, without having the same feeling for the American people as a people.

To whom, but to the outspoken abolitionists,—to those

of the martyr age, and their adherents and successors, -do we owe that feeling which has given Mrs. Brech-ER STOWE'S work the potency it now has? A feeling must be created, before it can be acted upon. What created that feeling, before her book appeared? The book ran like wildfire, for the train had been previously laid. The potency of that book was the result of the abolitionists having acted faithfully, and spoken truthfully and distinctly, and called things by their right earnest truthfulness, which presented the case in a form attuned to the feelings previously created by the heroes and heroines of the martyr age.

Truths of a like nature stand closely connected with each other. The zeal and activity of those faithful men disposed of, as to your own people. The consequence and women stand, in my mind, intimately connected would be, that the necessity and desire for answering with the Women's Conventions that have been held in those letters would create such an urgency here, as the States, and the great and glorious movement now would make our slow coaches-i. e., the government ofgoing on for the emancipation of woman. I see many ficials-feel the absolute necessity of granting the boon. of the names of persons, who move in favor of the slave, It is monstrous that government should prohibit, for connected with the movement in favor of the rights of state purposes, men from carrying their own letters, woman. I refer their talent and skill, and especially I from choosing their own carriers, and then impose so refer its development in the recent Woman's Rights heavy a rate of postage as to amount nearly to a pro-Conventions, to the examples set, and the inducements hibition of communications you held forth, by appealing to and receiving, with We never know the effect of a suppressive tax. All gratitude, their aid and assistance in the cause of abo- we know is, that nothing comes; but how much is suplition. There they learned to understand and to become outspoken, and to know that it was not simply It astounded the people here, when ROWLAND HILL feeling with which their duty ended, but that it ought introduced the penny postage, and proved his main to result in action. God, helps those who help them- fact, that it costs less than one penny to convey a letter selves! Man is assisted from above by his own agen- from any one point in the United Kingdom to any othcy; our powers are given to us, both men and women, er point, and gives a large surplus besides. This he

things are beginning to be seen and felt, and referred penditure. to you and your deservedly called martyr friends. Men are now beginning to trace effects to causes.

I am pleased to see your columns kept open to ELIZ- and educationally. ABETH WILSON and JOSEPH BARKER; though I think, Considering the number now transferring themselve in reference to any disputative correspondence, it sel- to the States, and from the States, it becomes highly dom happens that above three letters, on each side, are important. Wherever men go, they carry their wants, desirable for the public. In that number, the truth of their wants excite their energies, and those energies the question, which the parties desire to bring out, excited give wealth to the State. The number of cuscan be sufficiently shown. After that number, the tomers to the post office, and the necessities of society, matter generally becomes personal, and the whole sub- are ever increasing as population increases. and becomes, as to the main point, mere verbiage.

arrived, a most valuable letter from Joseph Barker to take letters, giving security for putting them into to a Mr. Holyoake, a publicist here, arrived, and has the post office in England. been printed and circulated by Holyoake. I have mentioned before, that Joseph Babker has labored hard in of The Liberator? (1) England, and has, by the aid of his clear mind and his public talent, usefully gone forward, I so term it, from Methodism to clearer views of the Scriptures, and Liberator. - [ED. has been very useful; but, during the earlier part of his career, he met Holvoake in debate, and since then his mind, it seems, has undergone a change, and he has most honorably written a letter to Holyoake, retracting many things which he had said, and I have no doubt DEAR PRIEND : said in all sincerity at the time, but which he now sees We are trying to get an Ocean Penny Postage, as

here on the subject of the 'Spirit Rappings.' It is but the hasty snatches, the few lines, are not written; beginning to excite some notice, but I think will not we wait till we have time to fill a sheet, and that time take; and I myself am not made to see that it ought is often long in coming. Then, the penny postage ha to take, or that it has evidence about it of truth, or realized all that we expected from it; ay, and tenfold even of probability. But good will come out of the more. I think scarcely any one, not even the poorest, discussion; for every thing which excites attention, is stopped from sending by the penny; the value is so and leads men to reflect and discuss, and to become an- good, that every body is liberal in supporting the imated about new things, turns up the mental seed, post.' If I have but to ask a question, to throw out an lets in the light, and so leads the mind to the rejection idea or a suggestion, off go the three or four lines of error and the adoption of truth.

lication of works that have not, as yet, so free a circu- How American, how Australian letters would multiply lation in England as other works have, and that, not under the cheap system ! The only difficulty would be because they are not sought after, but because the Es- to master the vast mass of correspondence tablished Church and the Orthodox dissenters frown I thank your new President for his candor; it is betupon them, and call them rationalistic.

do well, I think, to do so; that is, if they think fit to nerved the vigorous arm of the (London) Advertise

their papers a reference to him, to those in England who may wish to get them. He will have, as I believe, hope. I think I can see the cause of right, merey and an extensive agency for circulating any works which justice deepening its foundations among many. may be transmitted to him, and would do so for works lieve the fearful position of America, steeped as it were that are small in price, which other publishers proba- to the lips in the darkest system of tyranny-her pro-

to sell the same class of publications which Holyonke love and universal brotherhood as its corner-stone-in issues ; and I feel quite sure that those who seek his pressing heavily upon many of the truly honest-heartagency, or the agency of his firm, will find all the ad- ed amongst us; and I think I may speak encouragingagency, or the agency of the area of the Atlantic. Our Ladies' Anti-Slavery Committee the Atlantic. Our Ladies' Anti-Slavery Committee

used to write letters here, which were published, and promote the cause of freedom. were greatly useful in promoting emigration. A very large portion of the working classes of England having great experience will enable him to offer. I am sure he ties even greater than those borne by the sublin would confer a great service upon the people here, and depicted Christian martyr are not und that their emigration from this densely populated country will be of great use to the world in the next two or

e generations An immensity of good has arisen, and a still greater good will arise, from the motives which have been per controversy has been going on for some time in the thrown, by the discoveries of gold, broad-cast before columns of The Liberator, between these two distinmen, inducing them to circulate to different parts of the quished men. Mr. Mann has evidently the worst world. Australia will become, in another generation, it, so far .- Covenanter.

THE LIBERATOR.

a second America. They are alive to the question of self-government, and that question, when once started, to use an Americanism, is sure to go ahead. It may not go ahead so quickly as many could desire, but it

DEAR SIR,—In your last Liberator, new before me, London, April 22, 1853. will go ahead, and the disposition on their part has become the subject of parliamentary talk. This will make our aristocracy uneasy, because its tendency is to take from them patronage, whereby many of their younger children are quartered upon the public.

Observe, again, and take heart-for it is greatly en CHARLES BEECHER, that the general feeling of the peogovernment. Now, before I say another word on this subject, let me ask you and your readers to reflect, that dwelling upon it for a short time-one hundred and I feel quite assured, that if the hearty and good abolitionists in America, who have braved persecution, could do no more than eschew cotton, the cause of abolition would soon die out. It is the honesty and outspoken truthfulness of the aboliticists to the abol would soon die out. It is the honesty and outspoken truthfulness of the abolitionists, to which we owe all the prospect there is of overcoming this strong dollar interest. To speak mildly of slavery, and complimentary of slaveholders, whilst they starve and soourge and oppress, would be just to leave undone the only thing that has succeeded in doing any thing—that is, making this question a world-wide question. There can be no doubt of the good-will of the people here, by appeal to the House of Peers, for justice. Of of this country towards Americans. Mind! I speak of of this country towards Americans. Mind! I speak of the people as distinct from the aristocracy, who look at a successful democracy as a thing to be frowned at and a successful democracy as a thing to be frowned at and what may comparatively be considered an incorruptible

people of England can make a distinction, and they can kind, in a financial point of view, is delayed as long as ery other country. With us, every improvement of the Our Chancellor of the Exchequer, whoever fills the

I observe, in THE LIBERATOR of April 1st last, a let

office, can never find a sufficient justification, until h is beaten by a parliamentary majority, to repeal a tax, however small the aggregate, or however injurious its operation.

Now, your people could dispose of this question postage easily, without reference to any other govern ment. All they have to do is, to send their letters with our stamps for inland postage upon them, which stamps they can easily have across and are only one penny and then have the letters put into our post office at s. To Mrs. Stowe, we owe the talent, genius, and Liverpool, or the port of the vessels' destination, by the captains.

As to your own inland postage, your governmen could still take that, or less, and add one penny for the ocean postage; and thus the whole question would be

to be used by ourselves. We owe, also, the establishing established by showing the aggregate number of letters of colleges, and the conferring of learned degrees upon conveyed by the post office through the kingdom in a the sex, and their reading and studying physiology and year, and then showing the outgoings from the Parliamedicine to practice; and we shall owe to the move- mentary returns. The produce of the postage, placed ment for the slave, the emancipation of white women as against the outgoings for transit, demonstrated the fact; and then all he had to show was the probability of in-Be assured, my dear friend Garrison, that all these crease, without any proportionate increase in the ex-

I hope your commercial people will stir this matte up ; it is really most important, commercially, morally,

it a competition on the part of captains of vessels, to be It so happened that, just before your last LIBERATOR licensed, or appointed, or chosen by your government,

Did you get a remittance I sent forward on account EDWARD SEARCH. Yours, truly,

(1) This has already been acknowledged in THE

LETTER FROM RICHARD ALLEN.

DUBLIN, 29th 3d mo., 1853.

do you help us, for it would do much for the slave. It A Mrs. HAYDEN, an American lady, is giving Seances is not that one begrudges paying the present high rate, with their penny frank ; and I want that we should be Mr. Holyoake is establishing an agency for the pub- able to do likewise with our American fellow-laborers.

ter to meet an open than a hidden opponent. He has He is now issuing circulars for establishing agencies defined his position—taken the whole accursed thing, for this purpose, and he will be a man to whom any of slavery, under his protection. As a result, it has the editors of American papers, who may choose to aroused even our Times, which has spoken out fully on transmit ten or a dozen copies of their papers, would your man-stealing system, while it has increasingly pay the postage for so many.

I suppose it would be desirable for them to print on

Truly, notwithstanding the bold front which the pre

fessed religious guides endeavoring to reconcile that sys-I observe that Fowler & Wells, of New York, seem tem with that glorious Revelation which has bound! For some time after Joseph Barker left England, he are, in their quiet, unobtrusive way, doing much to

great confidence in him, I wish he would send a letter facts which it will disclose will show, beyond cavil, that or two, now and then, giving his further views and ex- the gifted authoress of 'Uncle Tom' did not reveal the perience of the country, and such suggestions as his darkest deeds of the Southern prison-house-that cruel-But I must hastily conclude.

Sincerely thine.

WENDELL PHILLIPS AND HORACE MANN. A news

DEAR SIR,-In your last LIBERATOR, now before me, has hitherto restrained any third person from partic of 8th of 4th month, C. Steams makes some remarks ipating in the controversy between Mr. Mann and Mr. on 'Spiritual Manifestations,' and J. T. Evererr on Phillips, published in The Liberator, especially as it 'The Bible.' Now, it strikes me that, in the light of has much of a personal character; and all parties the latter, the former may be much elucidated; and as doubtless having confidence in the ability and candor you have afforded the very great privilege and benefit of both disputants to conduct it for themselves; but as of a freer interchange of thought than any paper with that self-restriction is considered unnecessary by you, which I have been acquainted, I would improve, but in the last number, (April 22d,) and as a reprint apown views on passing subjects of acknowledged importance to us all, endeavoring not to trespass upon your patience or your candor by pressing for the insertion of any thing that you think had better be as the flowers of which Grav sings-

'Full many a flower is born to blush unseen, And waste its fragrance on the desert air.'

diligent scrutiny and investigation; but not more than livered up on claim of the party to whom-such service they demand, 'for that indeed wonderful works have or labor may be due?"' what power or by what authority do ye these things? ' were desirous of securing their slave property. It also seems to be pretty generally admitted, that it is Supposing the affirmative of the above, the next ques not by electricity, nor by any other law or power of tion is, 'Then are not the persons taking part in the nature, with which at least we are now acquainted. It is also admitted, that though some impostors may have exhibited a few counterfeit wonders, the generality of tion of this clause? To this I unhesitatingly answer, these manifestations have been wrought in good faith, No! They not only are not bound, but are not authorand honestly believed by the mediums to be what they ised, to make any such provisions. The clause in the spirits, some good and some bad, sometimes.

spirits; that one of them, by a dreadful preëminence been looked at. in wickedness, is called 'the devil'; that they have It is perfectly clear, that Congress is not authorised been very busy with the human family from the begin- to make any law on the subject. The tenth Amendning, are still, and at the last will be more so than now, ment to the Constitution says—'The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prober seems very considerable; their mode of operation hibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States very various, but most frequently purely spiritual- respectively, or to the people.' We now look back spirit with spirit-injecting evil thoughts as the Good see what powers are granted to Congress; and find them Spirit infuses good thoughts; very powerful, though enumerated, Art. 1: sec. 8; and we do not find among not through the physical ear or eye, but sometimes actually becoming audible through the bodily ear, and escaped slaves. This power is not therefore 'delegated sometimes even appearing to the bodily eye. I do not to the United States,' so far as Congress is concerned; recollect in the Bible any instance of their being the subject of the other senses. Spirits, both good and bad, thorises Congress to execute any of its provisions for are in the Scriptures represented as by no means omni- which they are not especially empowered. present, but capable of voluntary locomotive powerometimes being in one place, and then going to anothexercise great power and authority over them.

I will now confine myself to that one particular manifestation of the doings of these spirits in Scripture, recovery of escaped slaves, they omitted all mention of which seems to me so like unto those by which we are the agent for delivery ; leaving it to the option of the now overrun, that 'as face answers to face in a glass,' States. ards,' if women, 'witches.'

thing] no light in them.'

miliar spirit,' and asked her to bring up Samuel-dead | Constitution, without any law wh start, he seemed to fear it was a wrong move, and wish- on the ground of its unconstitutionality. ed the prophets to be summoned for advice. Ahab's is yet not another prophet? O yes, says Ahab, but I nate him, for he never prophecies good for me, but evil. the reception of great indignity and abuse by this crew of evil men in high places, both in Church and State, he goes, gives his message and tells his vision; that THEODORE PARKER'S CHALLENGE AClying spirits' had been permitted to put the lie into the hearts of these four hundred false prophets, to deceive Ahab to his ruin. Ahab defiantly went to the was spared in mercy; the former was cut off in justice.

In another place, these evil spirits are represented s 'speaking out of the earth.' I never went to but one of their meetings, when this representation of them struck my mind very forcibly. There they sat, round the table, right hand on the neighbor's left upon the table; and as soon as the question was put, the ear was the answer expected ! L. P. C. C.

NEW YORK CENTRAL COLLEGE.

the right place to send their sons and daughters.

be had at any other institution of the kind. To persons level, for the re-action will assuredly come residing this way, it has the advantage over Oberlin,a college in Ohio prefessing the same principles,—of not course of instruction is the same as at any other college, the best professors being employed that can be procured. But the grandest feature it presents is its God, as well as for feeling right, and speaking and act-Manual Labor principles. It is well known, that withing right. out due physical exercise, a high degree of mental culout due physical exercise, a high degree of mental cul-ture can never be attained; hence no more need be-said on that point execut that it offers expellent fails. said on that point, except that it offers excellent facili-ties for out-door exercise. Again, the inducements offered attract a great many

who are educating themselves. It is well known that such persons generally make the best students, and the advantage of such associates should not be overlooked. SALEM, Mass.

THE U. S. CONSTITUTION.

I have been pleased to see, that a sense of propriet;

The first of these questions is, 'Whether the Constitution of the United States imposes any obligations in relation to slavery that did not exist before it. Wheth-These spiritual manifestations which have lately and er, for example, under the 3d clause of the fourth ar so rapidly visited the near and distant parts of the tiele, a slave is a person held to service or labor under United States, have been met with careful, candid and the laws of a slave State; and whether he "shall be debeen wrought by them is manifest to thousands of bur have no doubt that slaves were included, and were people, both learned and unlearned, both godly and ungodly, and cannot be gainsaid; and the question now before us is, as it was in the Savior's time, 'By ed in the Constitution at the instance of two States, who

professed, viz., direct communications with deceased Constitution alluded to provides, first, that no regulation shall be made by the States to prevent the recove Now, then, does the Bible say any thing on the sub- ry of the fugitives; and, second, that they 'shall be ject? The Bible! 'Our Father who art in heaven, delivered up on claim of the party to whom such serwe thank thee ' for that ' Revelation sent from heaven'! vice or labor may be due.' It does not (in this place) As far as I am acquainted with that book, this subject say by whom the 'delivery' is to be made, and the ques seems to be a somewhat conspicuous one therein. tion, who is authorized by the Constitution to make this There, we are informed that some good spirits or good delivery, (the all-important one on the subject,) is the angels sinned against their Maker, and became evil only one in the controversy on the law, which has not

On this ground, many persons, and indeed most intelligent lawyers, consider that the State governments er, according to which they enter into both men and are required by the clause in question to provide for the beasts, urging them and enabling them to commit cer- delivery of fugitives from service; but although the tain outrageous acts, of which before they were incapa- States have undoubtedly a right to make laws for such ble and unwilling. Also, that hey have, or at least delivery, they are under no obligation to do so: the their prince has, power over the elements and over dis- omission in the clause of any mention of any party by eases; that though permitted, as are wicked men, to whom the delivery is to be made, exempts them from execute their malevolent designs for a time, they are, any obligation on the ground of a compact. It is clear with all other created beings, under the entire control to me, that the Convention which framed the United of the great and only Creator of all; that the Lord has States Constitution were unwilling to impose on the given to those who love and serve Him, in His name, free States any responsibility for the support of slavery ; and as this would have been done by obliging either Congress or the State governments to legislate for the

so is their verisimilitude apparent; and that is what But it is asked, 'If neither Congress nor the States are denominated 'familiar spirits.' The office of those are required to provide for the delivery of these fugifamiliar spirits' seems to have been chiefly that of tives, and the free States are unwilling to do it, how counsellors; the people advised with them, and those shall the provision of the Constitution be executed? who had familiar spirits were called, if men, 'wiz- To answer this question, I turn back to the description of the 'judicial power,' (Art. 3: sec. 2,) and I see that Now, my unbelieving friends, you laugh, and point it extends, among other things, to 'controversies beme to the witches of New England, in days of yore. tween two or more States,' and 'between citizens of Well, laugh on! I pray God ye be not entangled there- different States.' This makes the matter plain at once. by and fearfully, before ye are aware. Was there ever No law, either of Congress or the States, is necessary yet a grand truth that has not been run away with by on the subject. The slaveholder finding his escape me into great error? 'To the law and the testimo- slave in any free State, has only to cause him to be If they speak not according to it, there is [in that brought before any Judge of a U. S. District Court ; hing] no light in them.'

Saul went to consult with a woman who had a 'fadue, and order his remission to the claimant, on the

Some being personating Samuel appear- If these conclusions are sound, what becomes of the ed. (1 Sam. 28th chap.) Manasseh, a wicked king of objection of 'D. Y.' and others, to any person's taking Judah, among other crimes, is charged with 'using en- the oath to support the Constitution of the United chantments,' and dealing with 'familiar spirits.'- States, either as President or member of Congress, or (2 Kings, 21st chap.) 'When they shall say unto you, as Governor or legislator of a State, on the ground of Seek unto them that have familiar spirits, and unto this clause in the Constitution? It is obvious, that in wizards that peep and that mutter, what! should not a either case he will be under no obligation to provide for people seek unto their God?' The living go seek unto the recovery of fugitive slaves, as it is a subject with the dead! What sin and utter folly and madness! (Is. which the Constitution gives him no concern. On the 8th chap.) When the good Jehosaphat had entangled contrary, by becoming a member of Congress, he arms himself by a promise to act conjointly with wicked himself in the only way he can do-with the power of Ahab to go to fight with and for him, when about to urging the repeal of the infamous Fugitive Slave Law, I think 'D. Y.' also in error in regard to the respon

four hundred prophets came, one and all saying, 'Go, sibility of a voter, the nature and understanding of an and prosper,' &c. Jehosaphat seems not to feel much official oath, and the distinction between the voluntari confidence in these four hundred men; and asks if there ness of that, and paying taxes; but as these are no subjects on which I intended now to comment, and I ought not to encroach further on your columns, I shall However, he was sent for, and at the risk and under not give my views, unless requested by him and permitted by you.

CEPTED.* Mr. Parker cites us to the fourteenth of Numbers, as

a chapter which 'no woman but a she dragon' would, battle; Jehosaphat weakly went with him. The latter in our day, after a careful perusal, 'declare to be a true picture of the God of her worship'; premising that said woman was 'one of considerable culture.' passage appeared in THE LIBERATOR of 14th of 4th month, as part of Mr. Parker's Sermon of 'the Public Function of Woman.' Thank Mr. P. for wherein he hath shown us our er-

ror. By 'us,' I mean the professing Orthodox Church. No doubt we are in that great 'falling away' prophe bent reverently and solemnly downwards. Thence was sied of, II. Thes., 2: 3 and 6. I thank him for where in he hath sincerely labored for the emancipation of the slave, and for 'the rights' of all men and of all women. I thank him for his sermon on the death of Dan-This institution is too little known in this State and iel Webster. I do not thank him for his endeavors to the New England States generally. One third of the destroy our faith in the validity of the Scriptures, in people here have never heard its name. It should be their genuineness, authenticity, and authority as 'The ight more into notice. Combining, as it does, all Word of God'; being well convinced, (had I no other the great principles of anti-sectarism, it is just the reason,) by the history of mankind, ancient and mod-place for those good reformers, who wish to begin in ern, sacred and profane, that where knowledge of and faith in the Scriptures as a revelation from God, and This institution is finely located in McGrawville,—a the only unerring standard of religion and morals, have pleasant village in New York State,-and a healthy lo- not been, or are passing away, there the rights of men cation, to find which should be one of the first considera- and women have never been understood, or are passing tions of parents sending their children abroad to be ed- away; and passing away, they may be, by the very The advantages there are the same as may act of raising them above their just and proportional I have read the chapter above submitted to our

being so far distant, consequently can be reached with Mr. P. had in his mind. If it is not, and Mr. P. will half the expense and with increased facility. The indicate the chapter alluded to, I will read it in view of

some tolerable judges in the old world and in the new L. P. C. C.

ents, and the overlooked.

W. H. B.

Mr. Parker will excuse the omission of the temperature of the most extremed in ministry, whether male or female, or take it myself. ission of the title

DR. CHARLES MUNDE'S Water-Cure Establishment.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

at four miles from the beauti about five from Bo antest and healthiest regions of New Engis pure and bracing, and the little valle shady walks, and about the parest, softest and coldest fevers nor any of the summer fatal in New York and further part of the country. The new and spaces offer all the conveniences for Water-Cur such as large plunge, douche and other piano, an apparatus for gymnaetics, two bos use of the patients, etc. The Doctor being the disciple of Priessnitz living, and now the oldest thic physician existing, (his writings on we being in the hands of every European hydrops to respond to any reasonable expectar Water-Cure System, made on the part his wire, will exert themselves to ensure to tients every comfort compatible with the chief their residence in the Establishment. Persons desirous of following a thorough treatment, should provide themselves with a blankets, two comfortables, or a feather be

four linen sheets, six towels, and some of case of need, these articles may be procent tablishment. Patients applying to the lo ought to be very particular in their stan tioning their age, constitution, earlier diseases, form treatment, occupation, way of living, and, in fact, as thing that may contribute to elucidate their case, certificate from their physician in ordinary will

For Treatment and Board, \$10 per week. Ledin For Treatment and Board, \$10 per week. Lenn and Gentlemen accompanying patients, and rooms with them, \$5 per week; if occupying nome by the selves, full price. Children, under ten years, and so rants, not receiving treatment, \$5 per week. For the first consultation, or examination, whether the paties enter the Establishment or not, \$5.

For the Treatment, Board and Education of sich children, inclusive of languages makes and works. children, inclusive of languages, music and gymnastic, for which an able teacher is attached to the Establish ment, \$400 a year to be pre-paid per qua

CHARLES MUNDE, M. D. Northampton, May 2, 1858.

WORCESTER WATER CURE INSTITUTION. NO. 1 GLEN STREET. THIS Institution is well arranged for the tr

individuals at all seams of the year.
TERMS, &c.—For full board and treatment, from \$4 to \$10 per week.
Each patient should furnish one lines and two hear-

Each patient snount in the blankets; one come control sheets; two woollen blankets; one come and old linen for bandages.

Out door practice attended to as usual. S. ROGERS

Said Institution is under the direction of May 4. ly GEORGE HOYT, M. D.

PENNSYLVANIA Medical College of Philadelphia

THE Fall Session for females in this institution commence Sept. 1st, 1853, and continue near teen weeks. The faculty, consisting of tight pr sional chairs, are liberal and progressive in their ical doctrines, universal in their renedial agests cepting and receiving 6000 from any and every so and system, but holding allegiance to no distinct in pathy or dogma. The facilities for acquiring a though practical medical education, in this institution are unequalled in the Union. For announcement taining full particulars, as to fees (which are low) &c., address, (post paid.)

ABRAHAM LIVEZEY, M. D., Dean, No. 329 North Twelfth street, Philadelphia

FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE

Fourth Annual Session. THE next session of this Institution will com on September 1st, 1853, and continue fire no closing on the 31st of January, 1854.

Persons wishing copies of the Announcement,

sirous of further information. will please apply, personally or by letter, to the Dean of the Faculty, DAVID J. JOHNSON, M. D., 229 Arch street Philadelphi

WEST BOSTON

CLOTHING I LEWIS HAYDEN would respectfully call the attenrally, to his ample stock of

CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, HATS AND CAPS.

Being connected with one of the very largest Clothin Houses in Boston, he is prepared to furnish every larget Using
Houses in Boston, he is prepared to furnish every kind
of garment. He would also inform his friends that le
will get up every kind of custom garment at the shrest notice. He hopes the friends of freedom, opening will favor him with a call, as he has seen sue las service in slavery. One and all are invited to all where they will always be treated fairly, and sith got bargains, at

121 CAMBRIDGE STREET, BOSTON.

ADIN BALLOU'S BOOK. Being an Exposition of Views respecting cipal Facts, Causes and Peculiarities in Spi ifestation, together with interesting phenomenal sta ments and communications. Price, 50 cents.

MESSAGES FROM THE SUPERIOR STATE, omnunicated by John Merray, through J. M. Strak.

Also-Mr. BINGHAM'S PAMPHLET, estitled 'Fa miliar Spirits and Spiritual Manifestiass; lengtheseries of article by Dr. Exocu Pox, Professe in the Bangor Theological Seminary—together with a Rept. by ALBERT BINGHAM. Price, 15 cents. For sale by BELA MARSH, No. 25 Certhill.

January 14. THE BIBLE AS A FOOL A S it is at the Present Day; its inspiration, is
A S c. ALFRED W. HOAR, Medium. Price, 30 cs
Just published by BELA MARSH, No. 25 Combil.
March 11. 3m

Six Years in a Georgia Prison VARRATIVE OF LEWIS W. PAINE, who suffer imprisonment six years in feorgia, for of aiding the escape of a fellow-man from the frice, 25 cents.

Price, 25 cents.

For sale by BELA MARSH, No. 25 Cernhill

January 14. A NEW ANTI-SLAVERY WORK FROM THE STAIT WORLD; being twelve Discourses on genus
ment, by THOMAS JEFFERSON, through John M. Spati
Spirit Medium, with a preface, by ABIS BLIGG. For
sale by BELA MARSH, No. 25 Cornhill, Bank
Price, Single, 191 control of the species for \$1.00.

Price, single, 121 cents; or ten copies for \$1.00. PUBLIC FUNCTION OF WOMAN. JUST published, and for sale by ROBER F.
CUT, 21 Cornbill, 'A SERBON OF THE PER
TIONS OF WOMAN, preached at the Music field,
27, 1858. By THEODORE PARKER, Minist
Twenty-Eighth Congregational Society. Phenocally reported by J. M. W. Ferrington and
cally reported by J. M. W. Ferrington and
Peighton.' Lrice 6 cents single—fil cents per da

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE AT THE ANTI-SLAVERY OFFICE, 21 (89) THE Speech of WENDELL PHILLIPS, Esq., delt the last annual meeting of the Massachusetts Associety, in vindication of the Anti-Slavery Merod
Price 6 cents. Also,
Also, the Twenty-First Annual Report of the Sas

Also, the Twenty-First Annual A. S. Sector of Managers of the Massachusetts A. S. Sector of Managers of the Massachusetts A. S. Sector of Managers of Education of the Administration of Education of Managers of Manage

virtual throw of for ever You Jerry. is a laman, may, of the laman died w

ive sla